

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. XXIII NO. 41

BOMBAY MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1935

SIXTEEN PAGES

Easing Present Tightness Of Money

"Racial, Revolutionary And One-Sided" Anti-Indian Measures In Zanzibar

Rights Of Indians Who Had Been Invited By Sultans To Settle, Ignored

STATE AS TRADING CORPORATION UNDER GUISE OF "ASSOCIATION" TO SQUEEZE OUT INDIANS!

Removal Of Whole Law Urged: Petition To Viceroy To Be Sent

The new Bills brought into force by the Zanzibar Government regarding the Clove Industry and Land Alienation came in for a severe condemnation by Mr. Gulamali Kaderbhoy, an Advocate in Zanzibar, when he was interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative on his arrival in Bombay.

RACIAL & REVOLUTIONARY
He said that these measures of the Government of Zanzibar, which have been recently attracting the attentions of both the public and the Government of India, were racial, revolutionary and one-sided.

Mr. Gulamali, who was a member of the Judicial service in India, before he left for Africa, has been taking very keen interest in the public life of Zanzibar, and by virtue of his position as one of the leading advocates has been able to render praiseworthy services to the Indian community.

DEFUTATION'S PROTEST
When the several Bills, like the Money Lenders' Decree, the Land Alienation Act, the Clove Exporters' Decree, were first published Mr. Gulamali and a few other Indians in Zanzibar lodged a protest against the introduction of such Bills which could affect the Indian community in Zanzibar very gravely. A deputation of leading Indians in Zanzibar waited on the Chief Secretary to the Government of Zanzibar, and Mr. Gulamali as the spokesman of the deputation pointed out the oneness and the racial character of such measures which were very dangerous. It was also stated that the proposed measures were definitely anti-Indian.

PUBLIC PROTEST
Failing to have any satisfactory reply, a public meeting of the citizens of Zanzibar was held where resolutions condemning the measures were passed.

In the course of his interview with the "Chronicle" representative, Mr. Gulamali Kaderbhoy said that Zanzibar was possibly the only place in the British Empire where all the communities lived in peace and happily without any sort of difference. But the introduction of these new laws did bring about a difference between the Arabs and the Indians in Zanzibar. Before the proposed Bills were passed, leading Indians appealed to the Government either to amend the proposed measures and delay them as they were injurious to the Indian interests.

RACIAL CHARACTER OF MEASURES.

"We Indians in Zanzibar did not stand in the position of foreigners or as subjects belonging to other nations," continued the Zanzibar Indian leader. "Our interests ought to have been protected by the Government, because not only were the Indians invited by the Sultans of Zanzibar to come and settle down in their country but were offered facilities and concessions to carry on trade. This fact was authoritatively acknowledged by Mr. Winston Churchill. The original British Consulate, which is now the present Government, was specially brought in to protect the interests of the Indians in Zanzibar. The present measures would make the vested interests of the Indian community suffer heavily. If at all there should be differentiation, let it be on agricultural and non-agricultural basis and not on racial basis. Whatever the character of the law, under no circumstance should it affect the interests of the Indian settlers in

AIR CRASH VICTIMS

Durban To Take Bodies To Malta For Burial

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
MESSINA, Feb. 16.
The Cruiser "Durban" arrived in order to take the bodies of the victims of the air crash to Malta for burial, and was saluted by the Italian warship "Alberto Diguiano".

British and Italian Anthems were played by bands of the respective warships. Captain Dickens, Commander of "Durban," then came ashore and met Squadron Leader Lang, Commander of the Air Force flight, the British Consul-General and Consul. The Citizens of Messina filed past the cemetery chapel paying homage to the bodies of the victims.

CONDOLENCE MESSAGES

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, Feb. 16.
Many messages of sympathy with the relatives of the victims of the air crash at Messina have been received by the Air Ministry, senders including the King, Sgr. Mussolini, the French Air Minister, and the Irish Free State.

CHINA'S MOVE

Two Kinds Of Silver In Country

Re-export Of Silver Without Payment Of Export Duty

SHANGHAI, Feb. 17.
It is authoritatively learned that an announcement will shortly be made that silver imported into China will, in future, be earmarked, and allowed to be re-exported, after six months, without payment of export duty or equalisation charge.

Thus there will be two kinds of silver in China, as the silver already here is still subject to duty. This is expected to ease the present tightness of money.—*Reuter.*

RAJEN BABU KEEPS MUM

No Light On Negotiations With Jinnah

NEW DELHI, Feb. 17.
Enquiries regarding the report published in the "Statesman" that an offer of greater representation in the Legislatures and other Services has been made by Babu Rajendra Prasad to Mr. Jinnah, in exchange for the acceptance of the joint electorate system, failed in eliciting corroboration or contradiction from the Congress President.—*United Press.*

JINNAH-RAJENDRA PARLEYS

Further Negotiations Await Arrival Of Sardar And Bhulabhai

NEW DELHI, Feb. 17.
There has been no further development to-day in the Jinnah-Rajendra parleys. Although there is a feeling among certain sections of political opinion, particularly amongst the Nationalists, that the peace negotiations would carry the communities no further than where they are at present, so far as the Communal question is concerned, the Congress Party still seems to be optimistic as to the result of these talks.

Further negotiation will be carried on after Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, who has gone to Lahore and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel come back to Delhi.—*United Press.*

CROWDS RUSH TO BRADLAUGH HALL

LAHORE, Feb. 17.
Crowds unprecedented in the history of Lahore rushed to the Bradlaugh Hall this evening where a poetical symposium was arranged for recitations by Dr. Tagore. Long before the appointed time thousands rushed to the gates of the Hall, breaking glass panes and uprooting doors. Every inch of the available space on balconies, stairs, and roofs was occupied.

The police had to be requisitioned to control the crowd.

Dr. Tagore who had started in time for the function was stopped in mid-way and had to be sent back to his host's residence. A view of his very weak state of health, apprehending exertion and consequent set-back.—*United Press.*

BHULABHAI AT LAHORE

LAHORE, Feb. 17.
Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, who arrived here this morning by the Frontier Mail, was accorded an enthusiastic reception by prominent citizens and Congress leaders. He motored to the residence of Raja Narendranath, where he is staying with Mrs. Sarojini Naidu as the guest of Mrs. Brijlal Nehru.—*United Press.*

BHULABHAI'S TALKS WITH SIKH LEADERS

LAHORE, Feb. 17.
Mr. Bhulabhai Desai left for Delhi by the Express after holding conversations with Sikh leaders on the communal question. Mr. Desai was closeted with latter till a short time before his departure. The talks were confidential but the subsequent remark of one leader, namely, "If we could solve our problem at one sitting we would have no problems to solve," was a probable pointer to the indecisive nature of the talks.—*A.P.*

Mrs. Naidu Delivers Convocation Address

LAHORE, Feb. 17.
Mrs. Sarojini Naidu delivered the convocation address at the Sanatana Dharma College this evening.—*A.P.*

Adopt Simple Life And Be Gurus To Villagers

BHULABHAI OFFERS WORK FOR 20,000

Chamanlal On Solution Of Unemployment Problem

LAHORE, Feb. 17.
The Punjab students conference concluded its three days session this evening after discussing various aspects of student life.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai presiding at the evening's session, when the subject for consideration was "Unemployment among educated classes," said while dealing with this question they should search deeper.

"When you individually," he said to 10,000 students who heard him, "have every single talent, every power, every ability as any one else in the world, what keeps you perpetually in subjection. Individually you are as good as any others in the whole world; collectively you seem to be the weakest race on earth. If instead of 335 million human beings we had an equal number of dumb driven cattle they would have required less keepers. To know that is the true problem for the student to-day."

Prof. Brij Narain suggested that the Government should raise 20 crores for unemployment relief schemes "inter alia" by imposing 15 per cent cut in Government salaries and pruning military expenditure by 10 crores.

English Language As Medium Of Instruction!

LAHORE, Feb. 17.
A spirited defence of the English language as a medium of instruction by no less a nationalist than Mrs. Sarojini Naidu enlivened to-day's discussions in the students' Conference. The subject of the debate was "Some aspects of University reform." Mrs. Naidu said that the introduction of English had been a boon to the people of India and

ment salaries and pruning military expenditure by 10 crores.

THE CONTRAST.
Dewan Chamanlal contrasted the yearly expenditure of 60 crores in England on unemployment relief with practically nothing in India and said only the complete overhauling of the present system would solve their difficulties.

ADVICE TO STUDENTS
In concluding the students conference, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai made a fervent appeal for the observance of Swadeshi by students, and added the Punjab students could do a great deal in this connection.

As regards unemployment he remarked if they were prepared to adopt a simple life, he was willing to enroll 20,000 young men for village reconstruction work. Each one of them could take charge of five villages in any part of the country and give the benefit of their education and leadership in improving village life in respect of removal of illiteracy and insanitary conditions and be a guru to villagers generally.—*A.P.*

Checking Reckless Speculation

CITY STOCK EXCHANGE TO TAKE STERN ACTION

Move To Eliminate Undue Bear Pressure

Statements Of Purchases And Sales In Tata Power Shares Demanded

(From Our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Feb. 17.
It is reliably understood that the local Stock Exchange authorities are contemplating taking of some stern action against reckless operators.

The statements of Purchases and Sales in Tata Power Shares, are demanded from the members, with a view to ascertain the correct position of the market, and avoid undue bear pressure.

A few days back, extensive speculative buying in Tata Steel shares needed a warning from the custodians of the local Stock Exchange, which had some response from operators and jobbers. The rise was checked and considerable unloading and covering improved the technical situation of the market.

But, it appears that the purging dose has overdone, and instead of checking the disease, it has resulted in confusion in other direction. Sharp decline in Sterling Securities, and the warning to operators were fully taken advantage of by bear operators by hammering Tata Power Shares.

RISE AND FALL IN TATA POWERS.

Tata Power shares which have become very popular with investors and operators, recorded a sharp rise, owing to better earnings and successful conversion issue of new Sterling Bonds, at 2 per cent. Prices reached a dizzy height, at Rs. 1,770; but since then there has been extensive unloading and short selling which brought down prices to Rs. 1,595, on Saturday, after the declaration of Rs. 15 'ad interim' dividend. It appears that bear operators are overdoing the decline. If the Stock Exchange authorities find that there has been aggressive short selling, prompt action will be taken in the best interests of the market.

SPECULATIVE ELEMENT.
It may be recalled that trading on the Stock Exchange had considerably increased, and there has been to a great extent, speculative element in the bazar. Tata Steels, Cements and Hydro-Electric shares have recorded substantial improvements in prices as a result of brighter prospects. Abnormal rise in Securities prices, has decreased the earning capacity of money, and investors are taking little interest in industrial shares.

BANK RATE.

The Bank rate has come to stay at 3½ per cent, throughout the year, and in these days of managed currencies throughout the world, prices are soaring up. But when the Stock Exchange, which is considered to be the economic and financial barometer, indicates stormy and reckless speculation, the Stock Exchange authorities are forced to intervene with a view to preserve continuous market.

ON LINES OF HOUSE OF LORDS

Talukdars Urge Representation In Second Chamber

WANT RIGHTS INCORPORATED IN BILL

NEW DELHI, Feb. 17.
The All-India Talukdars' Conference concluded its session this evening.

The Conference passed several resolutions one of which views with dissatisfaction the omission on the part of His Majesty's Government to put the rights of the Landlords, Talukdars, Inamdars, etc., beyond the range of controversy and urging upon the incorporation of the provision in the Government of India Bill and making the existing legal rights, privileges and obligations of the proprietors unalterable and beyond any doubt.

CONGRESS PARTY AND RAILWAY BUDGET

General Opinion For Rejection Of Demand

NEW DELHI, Feb. 17.
The Congress Party's Working Committee met this morning to consider what attitude they should take regarding the Railway Budget. As Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, the Leader of the Party was absent, no decision was adopted, but the general opinion seemed in favour of the refusal of the demand under the head "Railway Board".—*United Press.*

ber on hereditary basis on the lines of the House of Lords in the United Kingdom and establish the Second Chambers in all the major provinces like the Punjab.—*United Press.*

The Conference urged upon His Majesty's Government to fix representation in the Second Cham-

MUSSOLINI AND CROWN PRINCE

Review Battalions Of Troops

ROME, Feb. 16.

Sgr. Mussolini reviewed 2 battalions of Militia here prior to their departure for Italian East Africa.

The Crown Prince reviewed another at Naples.—*Reuter's Special.*

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(Continued on page 7).

(Continued on page 8).

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.—The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Young Rationalist graduate, 22, studying in M.A. invites correspondence from Rationalist lady with a view to marriage. Box 3697, Advgt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle", (3697).

A young Brahmin in business with an income of Rs. 1,000 a year wishes to marry a girl, virgin or widow below 22. Write Box No. 3688, "Bombay Chronicle".

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted:—Spinning, Weaving, Dyeing and Finishing Experts (experience) for up-country Woollen Mills. Apply stating age, experience, qualifications, with testimonials (Bombay people personally). Royal Service Agency, 369-71, Hornby Road, 3rd floor, Nanabhai Lane Corner Fort. (3703).

University of Dacca:—Applications are invited for the Professorship in the Department of Arabic and Islamic Studies on a salary of Rs. 1,000 per mensem for a period of two years in the first instance, with effect from November, 1935. Nine copies of application with testimonials and the names and addresses of three references must reach the Registrar not later than 30th April, 1935. For full particulars apply to the Registrar. (9656)

Wanted Branch Managers, Travellers, Conveyancing Agents (either sex) and Watch Repairers, Capabilities, Reliability and Security required. Box 3690, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted following staff qualified to teach English, Persian, Sanskrit, Hindi, Urdu, Mental and Moral Philosophy, History and Economics up to B.A. Honours standard. Pay according to qualifications. The scales operating at the college are Professor 150-10-250, Assistant Professor 125-152-200, and Lecturer 100-10-150. Applicants should be M.A. or B.A. Honours. They should clearly state the languages taken and minimum salary wanted. Applications should reach the Principal Chellasing and Sitaldas College, Shikarpur Sind, by 25th February, 1935. (9653).

14. HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

At 86, Walkeshwar Road, Flats with two bed rooms, drawing dining, Kitchen and English baths with gas and gelsier for Europeans and others. Reduced Rents 120 to 150, apply sharp ground floor. (3700)

42. SECONDHAND WANTED.

Wanted—Secondhand or new Oil expellers, Filters, Seedcrushers, Steamengines and Bolders, Shaker Moulding Works, Bareilly. (3631).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Technological Institute Civil Engineering, Rajkot, imparts practical and theoretical sound training, with moderate fees. Period concise. Session commences March. Prospectus free. Apply. (3573).

Appear July Intermediate and Senior Cambridge. Guarantee course ensures success. Fees refunded on failure. University prize-winners, ex-demonstrators, ex-lecturers join staff. Last date of admission 25th February. Apply Senior Cambridge Institute, near Congress House. (9173).

Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution. Established 1898 by Gopaladas Laldas. Expert individual training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy. Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. (3619).

Save Disappointment, save money. Earn independently. Motor driving and motor salesmanship taught under expert supervision. Terms moderate, separate arrangement for ladies. Apply Box No. 3670, "Bombay Chronicle".

68. PARTNERSHIPS

Wanted Capitalist to develop Wine Whisky business. Agencies in hand. Apply P.O. Box 952, Bombay. (3673).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Rs. 10,00,000 will be advanced against mortgages of Estates, Jewellery, Factory or goods write call Loan Arranging Co., 166, Hornby Road, Bible Society Building, Third Floor, (3695).

To Loan Rs. 25,000 to going Bank-ing, Financial or Insurance concern. Apply Box No. 3660, "Bombay Chronicle".

For Ideal Small-Loan-Facilities Against Securities. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (3595).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle." Daily and Sunday Editions particularly at Rajanmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd Jhansi, Jubulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Sezwada, Cochin, Colmbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi, Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Elliehpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gualior, Mhow, Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle," Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

73. AGENTS WANTED

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar Broach Baroda
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Deolali Dhond Daman
Dhanu Road Coli Karjat
Kasara Lonavla Manmad
Matheran Nera Navsari
Nasik Sholapur Virar
Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Tea—Expert in tea business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetti Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkawadi, Bombay.

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Good Opportunity for Schools. For Sale—School benches books for Library and some useful articles for Laboratory, etc. can be had at the following place. See Mr. H. N. Shah, Mani Mansion, Dr. Wilson Street, Bombay 4. (3702).

For Sale. Complete British made talkie equipment in perfect working order as good as new. Used only for three months (sound equal to any best make). One public address system useful for big meetings. Three Auditorium Epoch loud-speakers. Two main amplifiers, one AC and one DC. On Rotary Converter 600 wts.—one cinema lens. Four German Nish talkie equipment and photo electric cell. One all wave battery radio set. Apply to: Lachmandas Hotchand, near Cloth Market Karachi (9645).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements. Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch	Per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0	
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3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0	
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0	

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

I, the undersigned residing at Gollanji Hill Road, Sewri, do hereby declare that I was known hitherto as Gregory Gracias. Henceforth I will go under the name of Gregory Gracias-Jones. 3701

TELEPHONE DIRECTORY.

THE NEXT ISSUE of the Bombay, Karachi and Ahmedabad **TELEPHONE DIRECTORY** will be made on the 1st May, 1935. All communications relating thereto should reach the Company not later than the 1st March, 1935.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE

COMPANY, LTD.,

Home Street, Fort,

BOMBAY.

9609

COORG FOREST DEPARTMENT.

SANDALWOOD TENDER NOTICE.

Mercara, the 6th February, 1935. **TENDERS ARE INVITED** for the purchase of 2½ tons of Roots (1st, 2nd and 3rd class) lying in the Fraserpet Sandal Koti. Tenders should reach this Office on or before 28th February, 1935, by 2 P.M. For further particulars apply to the Chief Forest Officer, Coorg, Mercara. 9625.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RAMJANALLY EBRAHIM, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 24-26, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

The Schedule Of The Property ALL THAT piece or parcel of land or ground of the pension and Tax tenure (now redeemed) together with the messuages tenements dwelling houses and buildings thereon situate, lying and being at Girgaum Road, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 441 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 2, 482 of Bhulashwar Division, New Survey Nos. part 121835 and Part 82135, Collector's New Nos. Part A 664, and Part A 664, 1012 and 1610 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "C" Ward No. 2150(1), 2150(1A) and 2150 (1AA) and Street Nos. 392, 392A and 392AA and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by the public passage or road called Sunkerbai Street, on or towards the South by the newly constructed 40 feet private passage or road, on or towards the East by the Girgaum Road and on or towards the West by the property of Bal Gharubai Wamanrao Navalkar. Dated this 16th day of February, 1935.

DIVECHA & THAKORE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
9658

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT ALLAHABAD.

CIVIL MISCELLANEOUS NO. 784 OF 1931.

In the Matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913, and of the INDIAN STATES BANK, LIMITED, (In Liquidation).

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that certain classes of creditors, namely, those who sent their Bills for Collection and purchased Drafts of the Bank but their money either realised or due was not paid to them, those who were the servants of the Company and had filed securities and whose Salaries and Provident Funds are due, and those who had paid money for purchase of shares and their shares were not allotted, are claiming priority in payment over the ordinary creditors and amongst themselves. Under the directions of the Hon'ble High Court, the matter will be considered and adjudicated upon by the Official Liquidator in his Office, 11, City Road, Allahabad, on Saturday, the 16th of March, 1935, at 1 o'clock of the day. All persons interested and those who claim priority are entitled to attend at such day, hour, and place to take part in the proceedings or to support the claims or offer objections.

OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR.
9657

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.,

BONA-FIDE SALE Messrs BENNETT AND CO. will on SUNDAY, the 24th instant at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Donald House, 3rd Floor, Barrow Road, Apollo Bunder, opp. Tramway Electric House, valuable household furniture, such as dining table, chairs, sideboard, drawing room and Chesterfield suites, cabinets, show-cases, H. M. V. Gramophone, Remington Typewriters, safe, beds, almirahs, treble-mirror dressing table, singler sewing machine, richly inlaid card table, screen, clocks, crockery and glass ware, etc.

The property of Mrs. R. G. Hillel. Catalogues will be published and the property on view 3 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

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STUPENDOUS SENSATION

SULOCHANA

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INDIRA M.A.,

A moving drama superbly acted brilliantly directed.

Director:—NANDLAL.

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*Passenger Steamers with excellent accommodation and services £50-6 Return Japan.

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The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than six months.

Shipping News

Exports And Imports

S. S. Vita, Captain H. R. Rankin, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie, arrived from Basrah via Karachi.

S. S. Jalamohan, Captain E. W. Courtney, Agents Scindia S. N. Co. Ltd., arrived from Moulmein via Coast Ports.

M. S. Delhi, Captain O. E. Abenius, Agent Lionel Edwards Ltd., arrived from Madras, via Calcutta and Rangoon.

M. S. Lisbon Maru, Captain C. Ishida, Agent N. Y. Kaisha, arrived from Kobe via Singapore.

M. S. Hokushin Maru, W. Nishikawa, Agent O. S. Kaisha, arrived from Karachi.

M. S. Hepwick Hall, Captain E. J. Harris, Agent Madhavai and Co., arrived from Calcutta.

M. S. Jalavihar, Captain J. P. Bhandara, Agent Scindia S. N. Co. Ltd., arrived from Moulmein.

M. S. Silver Hazel, Captain T. S. Morgan, Agent Volkart Bros., arrived from San Francisco via Colombo.

S. S. City of Venice, Captain A. Lee, Agent Killick Nixon and Co., arrived from Liverpool via Karachi.

M. V. British Courage, Captain A. Himsley, Agent Anglo-Persian O. Co. Ltd., arrived from Abadan.

Manyo Maru, for China and Japan ports via Penang.

India, for Italian ports via Karachi.

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HIROTA'S OPTIMISM

New Outlook On
Sino-Japanese
Relations

(By CHAMAN LAL,
TOKYO, (By Air Mail).)

Mr. Hirota, the Foreign Minister, intends to direct special attention this year to the improvement of relations with China. The Foreign Minister does not necessarily regard the new year as critical for Japan, as many seem to believe, though he is not blind to the fact that Japan, as is inevitable for a rising country, will face many difficulties in international politics. Armed with this rather optimistic outlook, he is going to handle all diplomatic issues.

Japan's formal withdrawal from the League of Nations takes place on March 27th. After carefully observing the effects of its repudiation on world opinion, the Foreign Minister intends to adopt new positive measures in the direction of improving relations with China.

SIGNS OF IMPROVEMENT.

There have been signs of a gradual improvement of late in Sino-Japanese relations. The wireless agreement, the adjustment of indemnity payments in regard to the Nanking and the Hankow affairs, and the settlement of the through railway and postal communication problems last year, by direct negotiations point to this conclusion.

The Foreign Minister now proposes to attempt a fundamental reform of Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations.

What policy of reform Mr. Hirota has in mind is not revealed, but as his resolution to reform relations is very strong, it is fully anticipated that there will be a marked improvement in Sino-Japanese relations this year.

RAIN IN U. P. & BIHAR

Temperature Below Normal
In Gujarat

POONA, February 17
Yesterday's low pressure area caused local falls of rain in the United Provinces and Bihar and few falls in North Bengal and now lies over Bengal and Bihar. Temperature has been below normal in and around Rajputana and Gujarat.

A Western disturbance is causing a rise of temperature in Baluchistan. Chief amounts of rainfall: Darbhanga and Darjeeling half inch each, Patna and Jaipur quarter inch each, Bahrach one inch, Bareilly, Meerut and Benares half inch each and Gorakhpur and Mukteswar quarter inch each.

FORECAST

Rainfall will decrease in the United Provinces and Bihar and increase and extend in Bengal and extend into Assam and North Burma.—A.P.

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Fatal To Press Bill Against People's Will

MR. ANDREWS ON REACTIONARY
CHARACTER OF "REFORMS"

Young India Is Impatient

A strange but unmistakable feeling in modern India runs as a tidal wave, carrying all before it once it gets started. Those who know India look for this, says Rev. C. F. Andrews in "Daily Herald".

As it sweeps forward with public feeling behind it, they never neglect its warning. Such a wave swept over the country when the Simon Commission was appointed.

I have just come from India with news that another such wave is sweeping against the India Bill.

The danger is that we think we know better than the Indians themselves what is good for them and such a dictatorial attitude is fatal. Sir Samuel Hoare has it deep down in his nature. He is fond of over-ruling, and is impatient. Indians know it well and trace it in all his speeches.

They sarcastically call his mannerism the "Little Jack Horner" attitude! He wants them (so they say) to sit in a corner, put in a thumb and pull out a plum, and say "What a good boy am I." They won't play that game, and this makes Sir Samuel Hoare angry.

VICIOUS CIRCLE STRENGTH- ENED

Modern India hates nothing so much as being treated patronisingly, and profoundly dislikes being told what is good for it. This aggravates the old inferiority complex, still further weakening independence.

These are weaknesses created by foreign rule; so the vicious circle is strengthened.

This is true of modern India as a whole, but it is specially true of Young India. For young India is just as impatient as Sir Samuel Hoare, only in the opposite direction.

It feels India has been submissive far too long. A clash is inevitable, for as the English proverb says, "You can take a horse to the water, but you cannot make him drink."

English statesmen who treat India with contempt do so at their peril. They may make a new Indian constitution, with its 400 clauses, but it won't work.

"TIME TO PAUSE"

When even a most moderate statesman, such as the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri, tells the British Government that it will be fatal to press the Bill against the will of the Indian people, it is time to pause.

Let us turn from this psychological factor to the issues in the Bill to which Indian opinion is hostile. The chief is the omission of any mention of Dominion status as the goal of India's constitutional advance.

They recall that the Viceroy Lord Irwin, called for a Round-Table Conference with the promise of such advancement in view and they regard its omission as a "breach of faith."

Their next quarrel is with the Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald.

"Why did he tell us," they say, "that the Round-Table Conference were to end in a treaty? Why did he speak of negotiations on equal terms?"

They are angry in India about this.

"We would never have come to the Round-Table in London," they say, "if we had known beforehand

that the 'Treaty' was to be imposed by force."

Then they indicate the main points in the new Constitution to show how Indian opinion has been flouted.

REACTIONARY CENTRAL LEGISLATURE.

India demanded adult suffrage for all elections. This has not been allowed. Vested interests are to have special seats allotted to them.

Instead of direct election, the Centre is to be appointed by indirect election, members being co-opted from the provinces.

Worst of all, one-third of the seats at the Centre are to be held by nominees of Princes. Thus the Central Legislature will be reactionary and unprogressive at a time when India is crying for redress of social wrongs.

Among the poor people in the provinces control of the police is perhaps the most important issue, for a dominating police can make life a hell. Yet in the new constitution there is only mere pretence of putting the police under popular control.

The police are to be "safeguarded" in all sorts of ways, and the Minister in charge of the department will not be allowed to see Secret Service reports.

In financial matters, India is still to be under control of England with regard to vital concerns. Currency and exchange are to be taken out of popular control and nearly 80 per cent of the Budget is unavoidable. This includes military expenditure, the heaviest burden of all.

"CONSERVATISM RUN MAD." Granting all these reactionary elements, some goodwill might have been created if extensive powers of automatic revision had been included in the Constitution.

But these "Constituent Powers" (as they are called) are of the most meagre character; and even those granted cannot be brought forward for ten years. Even worse, any changes proposed, at the end of this decade, have got to run the gauntlet of parliamentary debate in Great Britain. There is no automatic procedure from within the new Constitution. This is conservatism run mad.

It is unnecessary to carry further detailed criticisms of the Bill, because those instances given are more than enough to condemn it in the eyes of most moderate Indian national thinkers.

Also, the great principle of refusing to accept an "imposed" Constitution is involved. If there is to be any goodwill behind the proposed changes, they must be made with mutual consent.

LEFT WINGERS OF CONGRESS.

In my last paragraphs I must return once more to Young India, for this is the most important consideration. Life is short in India, and the young come into power earlier than in the West.

All the points I have mentioned are objections raised by old and young. But Young India is far more drastic in its ideas than the older generation.

In the National Congress Socialists have now been formally recognised as forming the Left Wing.

Their aim is primarily economic, and they wish to get rid of the whole capitalist system—Princes, landlords and private mill-

BARODA RENT ACT AMENDMENT

All-Round Progress In
State's Commerce And
Industry Activities

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Feb. 15.

An amendment is published of the Rent Regulation Act in yesterday's "Government Gazette." Section 2 of the Act is repealed and it is laid down that "The Sarsuba shall decide, with the sanction of the Hazur (1) when and in what area this Act shall come into force and (2) the class of tenants for whose benefit it shall be operative in each area."

The time-limit for application for relief is restricted to three months from the date the provisions of this Act are made applicable, keeping 31-5-35 for those places where the Act is already in force.

By the amendment the Naib-suba, on demand of landholder, shall order the tenant to pay the amount of the (a) rent due from or (b) damage caused by the tenant after this Act comes into force, on such applications made within three years of the period fixed for the payment of the instalment of the rent, or made within three years of the date of damage; all applications to be made between 1st and 31st of March.

COMMERCE & INDUSTRIES.
The report of Commerce and Industries of Baroda State for the year 1933-34 shows around progress. The total cargo handled at Okha port during the year was 1,82,411 tons, which was 1,73,867 tons in last year. The total capital expenditure for Port Okha amounts to Rs. 43.16 lakhs upto the end of the year.

14 cotton mills, working during the year, did fairly well owing to increase in demand of Indian made cloth, of which 5 worked night shifts. They consumed 73,819 cotton bales in all, of which 21,001 were foreign which shows an increase of 2,768 bales than the last year.

The Okha Cement Co. produced 57,031 tons cement and the Salt Works at Mithapur 48,533 tons salt. Three Match factories produced 646,711 gross matches in all during the year.

In all 25,859 operatives were employed in industries of which 22,110 were in cotton industries. There were 91 accidents during the year, as against 66 of the last year.

The question of joining Navsari Petlad and Kalol to the trunk system of telephones is still being discussed with the Indian Government. Plans for an aerodrome in the city of Baroda are in progress.

owners. They are dissatisfied with communal electorates, and desire to keep religion out of politics.

Mahatma Gandhi, before he left the Congress to take up social work in the villages, recognised these young Socialists as an integral part of the Congress. They have all taken the pledge of non-violence, and are ready to accept Congress discipline.

RURAL PROBLEM.

The future lies with these young leaders, if only they can get away from "town" ideas and take up more whole-heartedly the problems of the "country," for India is still 90 per cent agricultural.

One thing is certain—the National Congress, the strongest body in Indian politics, is out to help the poor.

To delay Constitution building for short time, till India settles her own internal difficulties, will give a better chance for the poor to be represented both in the provinces and at the Centre.

a succeeding Parliament from repealing or altering it. Nevertheless, it would be idle to contend that there is no distinction in solemnity or legal validity, between a pledge or declaration embodied in a statute and one accorded to by Parliament, but not so embodied. It is a well understood principle that speeches and debates in Parliament cannot be relied upon in the construction of a statute.

NOT SATISFACTORY ANSWER.

Continuing he says: "In view of the anxiety of the Indian public and the repudiation of declarations made by the Viceroy, by Ministers and by His Majesty and in the preamble, which has been indulged in by the Churchillite group, it would have been more reassuring, if the demand for the enactment of a suitable preamble had been met.

Neither Sir Samuel Hoare nor Sir Thomas Inskip has furnished any satisfactory answer to the real question at issue, which is not whether it is necessary to embody a declaration in the preamble but whether it will do no harm to do so. The argu-



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ment that it is unnecessary will fail to satisfy the Indian Public." Concluding Sir Sivaswami Iyer says "The only conclusion that can come to is that the British Statesmen in the Government and Parliament are unwilling to commit themselves to a statutory declaration which may possibly interfere with their complete freedom to grant such measure of responsibility and in such small stages and at such times as they wish to grant."—A. P.

HOARE AND INSKIP DO NOT SATISFY INDIAN DEMAND

Sir Sivaswami Urges Inclusion Of Dominion Status
Declaration In Preamble To India Bill

MADRAS, Feb. 13.
Sir P. S. Sivaswami Iyer in the course of an interview to the Press on the legal questions raised in the speech of Attorney General Sir Thomas Inskip during the debate of the second reading of the Government of India Bill said:

DIVERGENT VIEWS.
To the demand of the Indian public opinion that the intention of the British Parliament to abide by the declaration of Dominion Status as the goal of British policy should be embodied in the preamble to the new Bill, two different answers have been given by the spokesmen of His Majesty's Government. One was that the repeal of the present Government of India Act would not affect the existence and validity of the preamble of the

Act of 1919, and that to make this intention clear, the repealing schedule in the new bill would be so amended as to exclude the preamble of the present Act. This was a question upon which constitutional experts were said to take divergent views.

MUST BE STATUTORY.
After dealing with the answers given by Sir Thomas Inskip in the House of Commons defending the Government's position, Sir P. S. Sivaswami Iyer says "It has as a matter of fact been contended by the Churchillites that nothing short of a statute is binding on Parliament. As a political convention and policy, this statement is no doubt absurd and for the matter of that, even a statute formally passed by Parliament cannot possibly prevent

Our London Letter

Colour Bar In English Hotel

ADMISSION REFUSED TO INDIAN PLAYERS

Incident Before World Tennis Championship Tourney

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, February 9.
(By Air Mail.)

A deplorable incident preceded the opening of the World's Table Tennis Championships in which India has entered a team of five players. They are Mr. Jamnadas of Lahore (Captain), Mr. Guha of Bengal, Mr. Ayub of United Provinces, Mr. Bhabha and Mr. Contractor of Bombay.

Arrangements had been made for the All-India team to stay at the Balmoral Hotel in South Kensington, but when they arrived there on Thursday night they were informed that their presence was not desired. Somebody thus drew the "colour bar" against British guests, who had naturally to go to another hotel. HOTEL MANAGERESS DOES IT.

The Hon. Mr. Ivor Montagu, chairman of the Advisory Committee of the International Table Tennis Federation, stated to me that the English Table Tennis Association arranged accommodation for all the players nearly six months ago. India was specifically mentioned in the correspondence as being represented.

Admission was refused to the Indians on the ground that the hotel was full. The English Association thereupon announced that it would withdraw certain other players to provide accommodation for the Indians but the hotel manageress then stated that although this would make room the Indians could not be admitted.

GREAT SPORTSMEN.

The Indian visitors themselves took this gross affront with good humour. "It was just unfortunate, but we bear no resentment," they said. Mr. Corti Woodcock, chairman of the English Table Tennis Association, declared that his Association is "standing on no nonsense of this kind. The Indians are our honoured guests, and are great sportsmen."

Earlier in the afternoon a misleading report was circulated by the hotel manageress. It said "so far we are concerned there is no mystery about the matter and we don't understand what all the bother is about. The position is that some time ago we were asked to take the Table Tennis Team visiting London at four of our hotels. We made the allotments at once and accommodation for the Indian team was made at the Linden Gardens Hotel where they are now staying. We heard no more about the matter until late yesterday when the English Table Tennis officials showed us a list and suggested that the Indians should stay at the Balmoral. We replied that it was for us to say at which of our hotels our guests should be accommodated and that in any case the Balmoral was full up which was perfectly true. Late in the previous night the officials pointed out that the Austrian team which had been booked at the Balmoral had not arrived and suggested that the Indians should take their rooms. We replied that the Indians were already comfortably installed at the Linden Gardens Hotel and that we had no knowledge that the Austrians would not arrive that night. It is absolutely untrue that any question of a "colour bar" came into the question."

PROPRIETOR SURPRISED.

But the incident was not allowed to drop at this. Mr. Ivor Montagu and his colleagues on the Council immediately consulted their solicitors and further negotiations with the management were proceeded. Finally, the difficulties regarding the hospitality for the nations attending the world table tennis congress was overcome. By intervention with the proprietor of the group of hotels concerned, arrangements were effected for the admission of the Indian team to the accommodation originally reserved for them at the Balmoral hotel. I am told that the proprietor of the Balmoral hotel was surprised at the way his management attempted to discharge the duties. Similarly, on behalf of the Indian Team, Mr.

Jamnadas (Cap'n) has written a letter of thanks to Mr. Ivor Montagu for the great interest he showed on this question. My information is that Mr. Montagu was firm on the question to the extent that he had advised the British Team to withdraw from the tournament as a protest against the conduct of the hotel management. He had also advised the Indian students to organise a protest meeting to bring to the notice of the authorities that "colour bar" against Indians was still rampant in some of the West End hotels in spite of contrary reports.

GLANCE AT TEAMS.

Play in the first day's tournament was at the Imperial Institute and the Great Hall of the London University. It was a fascinating sight. The players made a colourful scene. The German team was in black, the English in dark blue, French grey, Indians light blue and Hungarian green.

WAVERTREE BY-ELECTION

Conservative members in the mass are deeply disappointed over the Wavertree by-election result which has been the principal topic in the Lobby at Westminster. Those who have consistently opposed the Government of India and who carried the fight into the by-election are very pleased. It is acknowledged that in all quarters moreover that young Mr. Randolph Churchill did magnificently as the independent Conservative candidate. To go into a constituency, improve an organisation, poll 10,000 votes and come within 3,200 of the official party candidate who had all the official help and a splendid organisation behind him is admitted to have been a gallant achievement for courage in politics. Mr. Randolph Churchill encouraged by his success is going to stick to the Wavertree division of Liverpool and nurse it in the hope of capturing the seat at the general election.

CONSERVATIVE REBELS.

The personal triumph having been admitted, however, the deeper consideration of the result weigh somewhat heavily on the conservative leaders. This by no means represents a revolt in the Conservative Party. The rebels have carried the fight on the Indian policy of the Government into a constituency which was regarded as a Conservative stronghold. They have lost the seat to the party and to the Government and presented it to Labour. That aspect of the situation is worrying the head not a little and it has been discussed among them even late last night. At one time while the contest was proceeding there was talk of imposing penalties on those members who took their own course and supported Mr. Randolph Churchill against Mr. Platt. They may be about 35 in number. The most obvious punishment would be to withdraw the party whip in the House from them and thus to mark their exclusion from recognition as belonging to the party. But it has been decided that this will not be done nor will any active measure be taken to bring home to them the magnitude of their offence. Their constituencies may speak to them because the rebels have taken a step that the rank and file of Conservatives do not care to see however much many Conservative electors dislike the India policy for which Mr. Baldwin stands.

INDIA DEFENCE LEAGUE.

An opinion that the "rebels" have gone too far in this by-election extends to some M.P.'s who were supporting the India Defence League in the purely parliamentary opposition against the India Bill. A number of them including certain Ulster members feel that while their convictions lead them to vote against the Bill they will not be associated with the attempt to create a party split in the country. They will be unable to work with the Churchillian group with the same harmony as

Nariman Challenges New Motor Tax

(Continued from page 16).

posed increase on Motor-taxation satisfies one of the most important canons of taxation, namely, there is no additional cost involved in its recovery and generally it falls upon broad shoulders. It is expected that the fees from the increased Motor-taxation now proposed will bring in nine lakhs of rupees which according to the Finance Member, will help to balance the Budget.

INTERPELLATIONS RECALLED

Again in the same sessions of the Legislative Council, the following interpellations were put and replied:

Syed Miran Muhammad Shah: Under what Act of the legislature do Government intend to impose this taxation?

The Honourable Mr. J. E. B. Hotson: Under the Central Act, No. VIII of 1914—The Indian Motor Vehicles Act.

Syed Miran Muhammad Shah: Is not the sanction of the local legislature required for this purpose?

The Honourable Mr. J. E. B. Hotson: That is not required by the Act.

All Local Acts possess similar rule-making powers, which enable the authorities to recover small amounts as fees, only for the purpose of defraying the expenses for the services rendered through the Act. But there has never been an instance where Executive Government has claimed or attempted to impose a heavy general tax for Provincial purposes by making wrong use of such rules; on the contrary, the Executive Government has recognised and acted on the sound principles laid down by the Taxation Inquiry Committee and in a recent communication to the Bombay Municipality in connection with the Weights and Measures Act (Bombay Act of 1932) Secretary to Government, General Department, has clearly stated as follows: (Letter No. 9518-C, dated the 15th December 1934):

"With regard to the supposition that the income of the Municipality from the Act will be inadequate to meet the cost incurred, I am to say that the scale of fees has been worked out on the basis that the amount of fees recovered should cover the cost of working the Act. But it is of course admittedly difficult to be definite on this point, until some experience has been had of the working of the Act and I am to say that Government adhere to their previous decision that, if in future it is found that the scale of fees will not meet the cost of administering the Act, Government will consider at once the revision of the scale."

GOVT INTENTION CLEAR.

Thus, with respect to other similar Acts, the Executive Government has levied fees only for the purpose of defraying necessary expenses for administering the said Act. And the same principle and procedure should be

they would have done had this by-election challenge to the party leaders not taken place. That is the view of good party men who must conscientiously oppose the passage of the India Bill but will not wreck their party.

The whole situation is to be raised when the central council of the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations meets in London on March 27th. Then the voice of delegates from party associations throughout the country as well as that of the leaders and whips will be heard. Next to the annual conference of the National Union of the Central Council is the most representative body. If there are signs there or in the interval that Mr. Baldwin's leadership is challenged by a large and growing body of Conservatives then a serious crisis would be produced not only for the party but for the National Government. A natural and speedy consequence would be the holding of a party meeting at the Carlton Club—attended by Conservative members of the House of Lords and the Commons—such as preceded the fall of the Coalition Government in 1922. It is perhaps too early to talk of this as any more than an outside possibility.

Meanwhile the size of the poll for Mr. Randolph Churchill in Wavertree has given additional assurance to the Churchillian group in the House of Commons. A meeting of the Executive of the India Defence League was held in the House on Thursday afternoon. It will be interesting to see whether as a result of Wavertree the Conservative opponents of the Government increase their numbers in the division lobby when the House votes late on Monday night. There is no doubt, of course, that Wavertree will strengthen their demands for a larger allowance of vote than the Government want to give for the committee stage of the Bill.

made applicable to the Motor Vehicles Act.

Thus, from the authentic records of the Council proceedings, it is clear that the said imposition was intended and levied as a Motor taxation, bringing revenue of 9 lakhs a year for general purposes of Government and not for the purpose of Motor Vehicles Act, and it was admittedly done by a Government Notification without a Money Taxation Bill introduced and passed by the Legislature.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT AFTER 3 YEARS.

Shortly after pursuant to the Resolution passed at my instance, the Mayor of Bombay, on behalf of the Corporation, addressed a communication to the Government of Bombay, stating the legal and constitutional objections stated above and requesting the Government to reconsider the order. The petition was sent in March 1931 but for 3½ years the Government did not even send a reply or acknowledgment. It was only after the Corporation had moved in the matter recently and a fresh Resolution was again passed at my instance on my entry in August 1934, that the Government sent a reply on 29th October 1934 refusing to reconsider. Since then under legal advice the Bombay Municipality has been paying this enhanced registration fees under protest.

ISSUES INVOLVED.

Thus there are very important constitutional points of law involved in this text case:

1. Whether the enhanced fees demanded as per Government Notification referred to above is a fee legitimately leviable under Motor Vehicles Act, Sec. 11, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of that Act or is it a new taxation on vehicles for General Provincial Revenue such as could be levied by Local Legislature alone under the Government of India Act?

2. If it is a 'tax' for General Revenue and not a 'fee' for service rendered, then could Local Executive Government impose

the same merely by an Executive Act or Notification without the sanction of a Legislature?

3. Even if it is a 'tax' then under Schedule II of Government of India Act Schedules of Taxes, Vehicle Tax is allotted to the Municipality and hence does it not need, under Government of India Act, the sanction of Governor-General in Council for transferring the same to Provincial Revenue?

Besides the above main points fundamentally affecting the constitutional rights of Legislatures, other important legal points affecting Public bodies also arise incidentally such as whether the Commissioner of Police is, under provisions of Municipal Act and the Motor Rules, bound to refund the balance to the Municipality after deducting necessary expenses for the Departments?

Besides, several intricate points about admissibility and relevancy of official and other documents will also arise and the decision one way or another may serve as a precedent to adjust the rights and privileges both of the Indian Legislatures and Local Executive Governments and affect the interests of the public in general.

REFER TO HIGH COURT.

So far as I am aware, these points have not been decided by the High Court of any Province, I, therefore, submit that this is a fit case for reference for the opinion of the High Court on these points of Law under Sec. 432 of the Criminal Procedure Code and I, therefore, request the Court to make such a reference so that the doubts and disputes on these issues may be settled for the whole Presidency.

Although I maintain that on the evidence adduced in this case, there is sufficient material for the Court to hold that the said Government Notification No. 9225 dated the 27th March 1930 is 'ultra-vires' and the demand for enhanced Registration fees based on that Notification is illegal, but, should the Court still feel any doubt on these issues, then I suggest that there is a fit case for reference to High Court under Sec. 432 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Govt. Of India Cable To Secretary Of State

Hallet Says, He Is Unable To Lay Text On "Elders" Table—Assembly J. P. C. Debate Echo

NEW DELHI, Feb. 15.

Though five non-official resolutions appeared on the agenda paper, the Council held a brief sitting as Mr. P. N. Saprú informed the President that he was not moving the resolution against the Carter Commission's recommendation that the Highlands of Kenya should be reserved for European settlers, and Raja Ghaznafar Ali similarly did not move the resolution about horse breeding.

Mr. Hallett stated, in answer to Mr. Saprú's question, that the total number of detenus in Deoli Camp were 497. They were permitted to write three letters a week and there was no restriction on the number of letters they might receive.

J.P.C. DEBATE AND COMMONS.

In answer to Mr. Mehrotra's question about the Assembly decision on the J.P.C. Report, Mr. Hallett stated, "The Secretary of State was informed of the results of the discussion in the Assembly." Mr. Hallett added: "I am unable to say definitely whether, or how, the result was announced in the House of Commons, but from newspaper reports of the recent debate in the House of Commons it appears that the members were fully aware of the result."

Mr. Mehrotra, "What was the text of the cable sent by the Government?"

Mr. Hallett, "I am unable to lay the text on the table."

Mr. Mehrotra, "What is the difficulty?"

Mr. Hallett, "It is not customary."

SUGAR AND EXCISE DUTY.

Mr. Mathuradas Mehrotra moved a resolution urging exemption of sugar factories established on co-operative lines from excise duties. He gave figures to show how during recent years a very large number of agriculturists had taken to sugarcane growing. It was essential that the interests of this large body of agriculturists be safeguarded. The interests of these sugarcane growers in sugar factories established on co-operative lines were manifold and therefore running these factories on profit would automatically bring relief to sugarcane growers.

But co-operative factories were suffering in many directions. Firstly they suffered along with other sugar factories from

reign competition, secondly, from competition of larger local factories and thirdly, being small factories co-operative factories had to contend with high overhead charges. If excise duty was abolished, Government would lose only one lakh of rupees annually but would bring about an immense relief not only to co-operative factories but also to agriculturists.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Gounder said that abolition of excise duty on co-operative factories would be a step in the right direction as it would also help the co-operative movement and the agriculturists.

FINANCE SECRETARY OPPOSES.

Mr. Tallents, Finance Secretary, opposed the resolution pointing out that it would amount to unfair competition with factories which were not registered under the Co-operative Societies Act. Though the amount of money involved if Government gave exemption to factories registered under Co-operative Societies Act might be inconsiderable, the principle of exemption involved was very great. Why should a few small factories object to this levy when sugar manufactured was sold in public. At present there was an import duty of nine rupees one anna as compared with the Excise Duty of one rupee five annas. If, however, application was made by the Local Government for exemption of any particular company for any special reasons the Government of India might consider the case.

ABSENTEE MEMBERS.

Neither Mr. Jagadish Chandra Banerjee nor Mr. Kharparde who had ballotted a resolution demanding enquiry into the conditions of working in the presses of the Government of India and the State Railways were present to move the resolution. So also with Mr. Hosain Imam who had ballotted a resolution recommending duty on rice and paddy imported into India. Mr. Narayanaswami Chetty was not present in the House when called upon to introduce the Bill to provide for better administration and governance of Hindu temples in Madras City and endowments attached thereto.

The Council adjourned till Monday 11 a.m. (standard time). The Delhi local time lapses tomorrow.—A. P.

RECORD RECEIPTS AND CROWDS AT TOTTENHAM

Arsenal Secure Lead Over Reading By Rough Game; Latter Put Up Strong Defence

(SPECIAL CABLE)
LONDON, Feb. 16.

In a game more notable for roughness than for skill Arsenal just scraped through against Reading. Gates closed long before the start, but 36,621 spectators had passed through, receipts amounting to £3,109. The Arsenal largely controlled the game in the first half. They kept down the ball, and attacked smartly, but Reading's defence proved very strong. Reading adopted bustling tactics on resumption after half-time, and Tait, centre-forward, kicked across, the goal with Moss out. Then against the run of play Bastin, a rare opportunist, shot through the forest of heads Reading's tremendous efforts to equalise were unavailing.

AT TOTTENHAM.

At Tottenham 70,347 spectators paid £5,662, both the figures being records. The spectators were allowed to sit on touchlines, in order to relieve pressure. Willie Evans scored from the corner, nine minutes after the start. Both sides were quick in tackling and speedy.

Atkinson equalised with a flying kick from forty yards' range. Bolton set a splendid pace on resumption, but the draw represented a fair result.

AT NORWICH.

At Norwich, the spectators numbered 25,007, collections amounting to £2,387. There were several exciting melees in front of the Sheffield goal and Sterling and Rimmer missed easy chances for Wednesday. Brown, Wednesday's custodian, saved spectacularly from Russell. Five minutes after the interval, Russell missed an open goal. Norwich were the more resourceful and faster side, but failed to seize the chances. Rimmer scored again; the run of play towards the close.

At Stockport 24,684 spectators were present and receipts were £1,941. Gale scored with a header in the second minute. Then Carter found the net with a cross-shot after dribble and W. Richardson, Boyes and W. G. Richardson added a goal each within ten minutes. Bromwich rested on their laurels after the interval.

At Blackburn, River Ribbles burst its banks owing to heavy storm, the ground becoming water-logged.

At Everton figures were 62,220 and £4,879. Dean netted with a header and Coulter scored the second goal for Everton before half time.

In the second half Gee (own goal) and Coulter completed the tally.

DISAPPOINTING DISPLAY.

At Nottingham where 34,180 paid 2,796, home team were strong in attack and Burnley defence played a confident game. 43,000 watched the game at Bristol, where the gamemoney amounted to £3,200. Both sides missed chances, and both gave disappointing display, especially the forwards.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL RESULTS

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Feb. 16.
The following are the results of football matches played in League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Aston Villa 3, Grimsby 2.
Leeds 1, Portsmouth 0, when the match was abandoned after 60 minutes' play, owing to the ground being waterlogged.
Middlesbrough 0, Sunderland 0.
Wolverhampton 2, Huddersfield 3.

SECOND DIVISION.

Blackpool 4, Plymouth 1.
Bradford City 2, Notts County 0.
Bury 2, Bradford 4.
Hull 1, Fulham 1.
Newcastle 5, Swansea 1.
Port Vale 2, Oldham 0.
Sheffield United 6, Southampton 1.

THIRD DIVISION (SOUTHERN SECTION).

Aldershot 1, Brighton 0.
Bournemouth 3, Cardiff 1.
Crystal Palace 1, Charlton 2.
Exeter 2, Gillingham 0.
Millwall 1, Coventry 3.
Queens Park Rangers 2, Bristol Rovers 0.
Swindon 0, Luton 1.
Torquay 2, Southend 0.
Watford 1, Northampton 1.

(NORTHERN SECTION.)

Barrow 3, Gateshead 2.
Carlisle versus Mansfield was postponed the ground being waterlogged.
Crewe 4, Darlington 1.
Doncaster 7, New Brighton 1.
Hartlepool 3, York 1.
Lincoln 5, Walsall 1.
Rochdale 0, Chesterfield 2.
Southport 1, Chester 1.
Tranmere 3, Rotherham 3.

Wrexham 5, Halifax 0.
SCOTTISH LEAGUE (FIRST DIVISION.)

Aberdeen 2, Ayr 1.
Aberdeen 0, Falkirk 0.
Clyde 3, Motherwell 3.
Hamilton vs. Partick was postponed as the ground was waterlogged.
Hearts 0, St. Mirren 1.
Kilmarnock 1, Dunfermline 3.
Queens Park vs. Hibernians was postponed.

Queen of South 3, Celtic 4.
Rangers 3, Airdrieonians 1.
St. Johnstone 0, Dundee 1.

SCOTLAND BEATS WALES.
In the Football Amateur International, Scotland beat Wales by five goals to two at Aberystwyth and England beat Ireland by four goals to two at Belfast.

F. A. CUP FIFTH ROUND

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Feb. 16.

The following are the results of the matches played in F. A. Cup Fifth Round:—

Norwich 0, Sheffield Wednesday 1.

Stockport 0, West Bromwich 5.
Everton 3, Derby 1.
Bristol City 0, Preston 0.
Reading 0, Arsenal 1.
Nottingham Forest 0, Burnley 0.
Tottenham 1, Bolton 1.

The Match between Blackburn and Birmingham was postponed owing to the ground being waterlogged.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE SCORERS

LONDON, Feb. 16.

The following scored in respective matches in the first division of the Scottish League to-day:—
Aberdeen Armstrong (thrice), E. Smith (twice), Mills and Warlock.
Ayr McColl.
Clyde Lowe M. Smith (twice), Motherwell Crawley (thrice).
St. Mirren Knox.
Kilmarnock Robertson.
Dunfermline McGowan Twice Thomson.

Queen of South Renfrew Cumming Tulip (from penalty).
Celtic McGrory F. O'Donnell.
Euchan Paterson (from penalty).
Rangers McPhail (twice) Roberts.

Airdrieonians Ross.
Dundee Coats.

RUGBY RESULTS

(Spec. Cable)

LONDON, Feb. 16.
The following are the results of principal matches played under Rugby Union Rules to-day:—
Royal Navy 15, Royal Air Force 8 at Twickenham.
Bath 3, Gloucester 0.
Bedford 18, Old Merchant Taylors 6.
Bridgwater 8, St. Barts Hospital 13.

Cambridge University 0, Blackheath 26.
Civil Service 6, the Army 12 at Chiswick.
Devonport Services 23, Cambridge 0.
Halifax 18, Manchester 0, the match was abandoned after fifty minutes' play.

Headingley 16, Bradford 0.
Lancaster 16, Exeter 6.
London Scottish 14, Bristol 8.
Northampton 4, Plymouth Albion 3.

Notts 0, Coventry 27.
Old Millhills 17, Guys Hospital 3.
Oxford University 5, Harlequins 9.

Rosslyn Park 3, Richmond 19.
Swansea 3, Leicester 0.
Portsmouth Services 4, Old Cranleighans 5.
Cardiff 3, Newport 0.
Crosskeys 0, Bridgend 0.
Edinburgh Academicals 3, Heriotians 6.
Watsonians 3, Stewartians 3.

UNDER NORTHERN UNION RULES

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Feb. 16.

The following are the results of matches played under Rugby Northern Union Rules to-day:—
Broughton 0, St. Helens Recreation 8.

Desbury 10, Hunslet 3.
Featherstone 3, Liverpool 17.
Huddersfield 5, Castleford 3.
Hull 9, Leigh 3.
Leeds 11, Bradford 0.
Oldham 14, Hull Kingston 7.
St. Helens 3, Halifax 4.
Swinton 13, Batley 0.
Wakefield 11, Keighley 4.
Warrington 10, Barrow 2.
Widnes 37, Bromley 5.
Wigan 45, Rochdale 3.
York 5, Salford 6.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magh Shud 15, 1931.
Muslim: Jikad 13, 1353.
Parsi: Shehrevr 15, 1304.
Sunrise: 7h. 5m.
Sunset: 6h. 40m.
High Tide: 0-16; 12-17.
Low Tide: 6-27; 18-06.
Legislative Council, 2 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, February 20.
Bombay Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association: Annual general meeting, Lady Brabourne presiding. P. V. M. Gymkhana, 4-45 p.m.

DNYAN-PRASARAK MANDALI.
A public lecture in Gujarati will be delivered under the auspices of the above Society to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the "Sri Cowaji Jehangir Public Hall," by Mr. G. V. Acharya, Curator, 'Prince of Wales Museum,' Bombay, on "Ancient Coins of India." The lecture will be illustrated by lantern.

BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIP.
Prof R. Pratapgar will deliver a lecture on "Modern Movements in Hinduism" to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Ladies' Bungalow, Church of Scotland Mission Compound, Gowalia Tank Road.

MINERVA

Daily 3 Shows: 5-30, 8 & 10-30 p.m.
GLORIOUS 4TH WEEK
New Theatres Gypsy Musical

Karwan-e-Hayat

A New Theatres New India Picture which has broken Box-office Records at Lahore and Delhi
Featuring SAIGAL and an all-star cast

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WESTERN INDIA THEATRES LTD.
of Prabhat's Epic Jewel

Amrit Manthan

The Best Cosmopolitan Entertainment for the Family
TO-DAY SHOWS NO. 313, 314.
Daily 2 Shows: 6-15 & 10 p.m.

KRISHNA

DUBASH THEATRE.

THE CAPITOL

DAILY at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

TRANSATLANTIC MERRYGO ROUND
The 15-STAR PICTURE with
GENE RAYMOND
NANCY CARROLL
JACK BENNY
SYDNEY HOWARD
and 12 other stars of stage, screen & radio

Free List Suspended.

THE REGAL

DAILY AT
6-30 & 10 p.m.

GARBO
The Painted Veil
with **GEORGE BRENT**
and **HERBERT MARSHALL**

She sacrificed herself to the cause of love... to still the desires of her heart and soul!
FREE LIST SUSPENDED

CITY FATHERS WALK OUT

"Missing Papers" In Thana Municipality And Its Sequel

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, Feb. 16.
An adjourned meeting of the Thana Municipality held last evening came to an abrupt end for want of a quorum in the middle of the proceedings, when a councillor left the meeting under protest on the chairman disallowing the former's adjournment motion, and another followed him.

At the outset when Mr. P. M. Lombar asked for certain papers, he was definitely told by the executive that those papers were missing, and that fresh papers would be prepared again.

Mr. Lombar, therefore, moved that as it was regrettable that the papers should be missing, the meeting be adjourned without transacting any business.

Mr. S. M. Abhyankar, vice-president, who was in the chair, overruled the adjournment motion on the ground that reasons could not be given at an adjourned meeting.

When Mr. Lombar moved adjournment of the house, this time without reasons, the chairman did not allow it as it was brought within a short time of the first, which was disallowed.

Mr. Lombar left the meeting under protest. After another councillor followed him, the meeting found itself without a quorum.

BOMBAY MOTOR VEHICLES TAX ACT

The Bombay Government gazette has published "a Bill" to provide for the imposition and levy of a tax on motor vehicles in the Bombay Presidency in lieu of Tolls. This act may be called the Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax Act 1935 and will come into force on April 1 next. It extends to the whole of the Presidency of Bombay excluding Sind.

In the course of a statement of objects and reasons it is mentioned:

The object of this Bill is to provide for the levy of a single provincial tax on the various classes of motor vehicles according to a schedule applying throughout the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind, in replacement of tolls on all vehicles and animals, on provincial roads and of all existing taxation, including tolls and wheel taxes levied upon motor vehicles by local bodies.

Dismissed With Costs

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, Feb. 16.

Mr. L. C. Sheth, the First Class Sub-Judge at Thana, dismissed yesterday with costs the "pauper" suit filed by Mr. Mahadeo Gaupat, formerly Assistant Station Master, against the Secretary of State for India, acting through the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway.

The plaintiff prayed for a declaration that he was entitled to be reinstated and damages till reinstatement or in the alternative claimed damages of Rs. 17,550 suffered on account of alleged wrongful discharge. The claim included Rs. 15,300 towards pay for 17 years at the rate of Rs. 75 per mensem, Rs. 1,500 being bonus on provident fund and Rs. 750 gratuity.

The Judge held that the Crown had the privilege to terminate the services of the employees at pleasure.

HARI KIRTAN.

The annual fair of Shree Kashi Vishweshwar Temple belonging to Dadoba Jagannath Religious Trust, at Gopi Tank, Matunga, will be held to-day (Monday) when a Hari Kirtan will be performed by Kirtan Kesari Haribhaktaprayan Nanabawa Barodekar from 8-30 to 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

RAHNUMA-I-MAZDAYASNA SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Rahnuma-I-Mazdayasna Sabha a lecture will be delivered at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort), to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Ervad Rustam Dinshaw Dastur Meherirana will speak on "The Five Gahs in Zoroastrianism and its arrangement and economy of time."

PRESIDENCY ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION.

A general meeting of the members of the Association will be held to-day (Monday) at 5-30 p.m., to consider the Provisional Constitution in the office of the Association.

LECTURE ON RELIGIOUS LIFE

To-day (Monday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) in the Mandvi Arya Samaj Hall Pt. Dwijendranathji Shastri will deliver a public lecture on the religious life. It is free to all.

DESHMUKH'S ATTACK ON FEDERATION

Camouflage To Give Extensive Representation To Princes

PLEADS FOR FAIRPLAY AND EQUALITY FOR ALL

In the course of his speech opposing the Law Member's motion for consideration of the J. P. C. Scheme in the Assembly on Feb. 6, Dr. Deshmukh launched a vigorous attack on the ideal of Federated India with extensive representation for autocratic princes in the reformed legislature.

The following is the full text of Dr. Deshmukh's speech:

Dr. Deshmukh (Bombay City and Non-Mahomedan Urban), Mr. President, I realise that the subject is long and my life is short and therefore I propose to make the best use of my time in this vale of tears. Sir, if I have understood the Leader of the House correctly, I take it that the essence of the scheme is that you can not have provincial autonomy without responsibility at the Centre, and the quintessence of the scheme is that for this responsibility at the centre, the princes must join.

SCHEME'S COST.
Myself having had always to deal with the prosaic side of life, I want to put before The House what is going to be the cost of the scheme. Going through the scheme, I read that the cost of the provincial autonomy, will be something like 3/4 crore, for putting up the Federation 3/4th crore, for trying to bring the princes into the scheme another crore, for the separation of Burma 3 crores, not to mention the subsidies, subventions and grants which are to be given to Orissa 30 lakhs, and Sind at the lowest 10 lakhs. Leaving aside the three crores to Burma what does it come to? This means that we will be spending about 3 crores.

If you capitalise this amount at 3 per cent, it means that the country is saddled with a debt or liability of 100 crores. And this money will have to be raised by taxation, there are no fields of either race or culture which taxation is going to respect and therefore all of us will have to pay this taxation. I want to ask my countrymen is this scheme worth it? Who is going to pay these taxes? Not the landed classes, not the landed property owners, not even the jewelled princes, but it will be paid by the sweat of the farmer in the field and by the clerk drawing a small salary of Rs. 85 and sitting at the desk; for at the present level of taxation he also comes in. We have been given to understand that at the present time politics is nothing but economics.

MOCKERY OF FEDERATION.
I do not want to enter into all the details of this new scheme comprising the two Houses, and all the anxiety for the princes to be coming in. I want to know why all this anxiety that the princes should join in. In our eagerness for the princes to join in, we are giving them a number of facilities that have never been heard of. We want to give them in 30 years; instrument of accession. They may reserve any subject they like, we give them remittances, annuities, subsidies, immunities and all kinds of other things. So far as representation is concerned, in the Lower House, they are going to be 125 and in the upper house 100. Out of the total number of 625 of both Houses, the princes are to have 225. Is there any principle involved in this? For British India comprising of 240 millions we are giving 400 representatives in a combined House of 625 and for Indian States 225 representatives. No one will tell me that the states are representing the people. It is only the 625 and odd princes' houses which will be represented. Is this representation or mockery of representation? How are the people of the states represented? I know, there is a flavour of popular representation tacked on to this. If more than half the people of the states agree to this, then only this federation will come in. On the other hand, there are some other insignificant features brought in to make a show that it is the people of the states who will be brought in.

RIGHT TO EQUALITY.
It is a camouflage to give this extensive representation to the princes. We are not unwilling to have in our House of Representatives any body, but it shall be on equal terms. We will not try to coax or cajole or bribe the princes to come into this federation. We claim equality with the British nation that has created the largest empire in the world and coloured half the map of the world with the colour of the Blood and therefore we say we claim equality with the greatest nation on earth. We are not going to allow ourselves to be made a door-mat for other people to tread on, not even for our princes. We have every res-

WANTED MAN SURRENDERS

Fakir Mahomed alias Babu, 'alias' Babu Pahlwan, who was wanted in connection with the mysterious death of a Muslim girl Mariam Bai Rahimtoolia (12) surrendered himself to the police on Sunday.

Further investigation is being carried on by Mr. Chowdhari of Nagpada Police Station.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Rifle Club For Bombay

The decision of the Municipal Corporation not to inaugurate a Rifle Club in the City will cause much disappointment in the City. The cost of maintenance of such a club was estimated at about Rs. 4,000 per year, which is not much for a Corporation with an annual income of nearly three crores and a half.

The platitude was repeated that money was sorely wanted for medical relief and other civic amenities. Why the starting of such an important institution should be considered as something not very desirable is difficult to understand. It requires very little imagination to realise that the very acceptance of the resolution implies a recognition of the desire of the citizens of Bombay to keep pace with other countries in the matter of using modern arms to the best advantage of one's own country.

The argument that the inauguration of a Rifle Club was not one of the chief functions of the Corporation is equally weak. It can-

not be said that the Municipal Corporation has less interest in a Rifle Club than in maintaining the City's gardens and keeping wild animals in cages.

Not Of Secondary Importance

The members of the Corporation who opposed the motion only did an injustice to the citizens. A Rifle Club in a country like India, cannot be, as experience has shown, easily started through private enterprise only and it requires all the support and encouragement that a premier civic Corporation like that of Bombay could possibly give for initiating such an enterprise.

Little need be said about the argument that money is needed for other purposes. While education, medical relief, clearing of the slums, and provision of other amenities for the citizens are always needed and should occupy the attention of the Corporation, a Rifle Club is not a matter of such secondary importance as to be neglected.

REGAINING NATION'S GLORY

Path Of Righteousness Would Simplify It Says Vice-Chancellor

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, Feb. 17.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay, presided this afternoon over the annual function of the New English School at Thana.

After the programme of dialogues etc. was gone through, the printed Annual Report giving the details of the school's activities during the last year was read out by the organiser of the institution.

Mrs. Chandavarkar then gave the prizes to the deserving students.

NATION'S TASK

Mr. Chandavarkar, in the course of his presidential speech, said that as Vice-chancellor of the University it was a part of his duty to come in contact with students. He exhorted the students to acquire the faculty of discriminating between right and wrong. Character, the speaker said, was nothing but the sense of proper discrimination, which would always lead a man to the right path. One thing chiefly taught by Hinduism was righteousness, and of that spirit he was thoroughly inculcated during the school days. The nation's task would not be difficult in regaining India's past glory.

With a vote of thanks to the chair and Mrs. Chandavarkar, the function came to a close.

Tennis And Bridge Tournament

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, Feb. 17.

In the presence of a large and distinguished gathering, Khansaheb A. A. Divkar, president of the Thana District Local Board, gave away the silver cups to the winners of the tennis and bridge tournaments at the prize distribution ceremony held yesterday afternoon at the Krida Bhuvan, Thana.

The tournament, which was open to the players of the Thana and Kolaba districts, resulted as follows:—

In the tennis singles final Mr. C. T. Randive beat Mr. L. V. Bhavne. In the doubles Messrs. C. T. Randive and Dr. Shaligram beat Messrs. Nanjudia and D. D. Potnis. In the Bridge Final Messrs. G. B. Walavalkar and K. T. Chitre beat Messrs. G. G. Pradhan and B. T. Sule.

Khansaheb Divkar then gave away the silver cups to the winners of the tournament.

After a vote of thanks to the chair was proposed by Mr. C. T. Randive, Khansaheb Divkar was "At Home" to the gathering.

BHAVNAGAR & MATRIC STUDENTS

Sgt. Lakshminchandra V. Somant of Sanatan Dharma School, Bhavnagar, writes:—

"With the help of some philanthropic gentlemen of Bhavnagar, an arrangement of lodging and boarding has been made for those of the Matriculation candidates at Bhavnagar Centre, who have no such convenience. I shall be glad to furnish details to those who write with stamped addressed envelopes."

Iranian Men-of-War Officer Honoured

Mr. Agha Mirza Khan Aliabadi, Consul for Iran in Bombay, gave on Sunday evening a Tea Party to meet the Commander and Officers of the Iranian Men-of-War "Bahr" and "Palang."

Guests numbering about a hundred were on arrival received by the Secretary to the Consul.

The two Men-of-War arrived in Bombay on February 1.

They are expected to leave Bombay on March 3, so as to arrive in time for "Navroz" in Persia.

Asked by our representative whether there was any special idea in visiting Bombay, an officer replied: "Only to see Bombay." About their impressions of Bombay, he replied: "Oh, just what a girl would say, 'nice'."

Various other Consulates were also represented at the function.

An exhibition and demonstrations of the processes and products of the Mysore State, both Industrial and Agricultural will be held during the Sessions of All-India Mahadavla Conference at Channarayana, Mysore Railways.

PATHE
DAILY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
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The Bombay Chronicle

Head House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1935

WELCOME NEGOTIATIONS

The talks between Babu Rajendra Prasad and Mr. Jinnah with regard to a communal settlement have once again raised hopes of a lasting settlement in the minds of Congressmen and other Nationalists. But they have also raised fears among certain communalists. Communalists have always feared that in any compromise that may follow negotiations their community may be ejected into surrendering more than they think is safe or fair. Some Hindus in Bengal, for instance, have already expressed their distrust of the present negotiations and have appealed to Babu Rajendra Prasad not to commit the Hindus to any particular terms unless and until he has consulted the Bengal Hindus. The appeal is wholly superfluous. For in the first place the present talks are quite informal and, at the present stage, quite personal. Secondly, the Congress is solemnly pledged to accept no solution as final which is not acceptable to all the communities concerned. Such an attitude may strike some as inexpedient, as encouraging an uncompromising attitude in certain parties; but it should at least reassure the Hindus that the Congress President cannot, even if he wishes, commit them to a position of which they do not approve. The same may be said to those Muslims who have been watching the negotiations with distrust.

All Must Help

"Advance," which is an uncompromising critic of the Communal Award and of the Congress attitude with regard to it, takes a correct view of the negotiations when it says: "It is difficult to believe, having regard to the policy and ideal of the Congress, that Babu Rajendra Prasad as President of the Congress Cabinet will give in to those (fourteen) points. Nor is the President competent to take action without reference to and approval of the parent body. There is, however, nothing wrong in carrying on negotiations and indeed the Congress has not done well in sitting idle for so many months especially when it adopted a resolution stating that every endeavour would be made to bring about a settlement between the communities concerned." Referring to Mr. Jinnah, our contemporary says: "In his speech in

the Assembly on the Communal Award Mr. Jinnah, who moved its acceptance by the House, remarked that the Award which was an imposition by an outside authority did not satisfy his self-respect as an Indian nationalist. It is a fine sentiment so far as it goes, but a sentiment which is of no practical value unless it is translated into action." As a matter of fact Mr. Jinnah has promptly proceeded to make one more attempt to translate his sentiment into action and help to bring about an agreed solution of the communal problem. The solution is doubtless as difficult for him as it is for others. But an earnest attempt at it can no longer be delayed. And it is the duty of all who seek communal amity to give every possible support to Babu Rajendra Prasad and Mr. Jinnah, who have taken the initiative in such an attempt.

Opportune Moment

In the Punjab too, there is some distrust of the present negotiations even among the Sikhs. But the cordial reception given to Mr. Bhulabhai Desai at Lahore leads one to hope that the bulk of the Sikh and the Hindu communities have confidence in the Congress. According to an Associated Press message from Lahore, "considerable political activity is noticeable in the Sikh political circles and it is expected that Mr. Bhulabhai Desai will reveal some tangible line of fresh approach to the communal settlement." It is encouraging to learn that Mr. Jinnah will shortly resume his talks with Babu Rajendra Prasad, "strengthened in his belief that he has behind him the support of his colleagues in the delicate task of negotiating a settlement." It is so difficult to prepare the right atmosphere for the right type of negotiations. But, fortunately, various circumstances have so far helped to make the present time most propitious for a settlement. It is possible for the leaders of every community to help the present negotiations by impressing upon their respective communities the feeling that no sacrifice of sectional interests is too great for safeguarding the interests of the nation. If it is not possible for any leader to offer positive help, let him at least refrain from injuring the national cause by suspicious comments upon the present attempt at a settlement.

Baluchistan's Case

With almost unparalleled cynicism the Muslim Conference torsook Baluchistan immediately it had received the coveted reward for its gallant and meritorious fight for "Muslim interests" in the shape of the Communal Award. We are glad that the Muslim League has not done so. It has at least passed a resolution reiterating the Muslim demand about Baluchistan which the British Government and so-called Muslim leaders tacitly agreed to ignore. And it has also protested against the continued incarceration of Khan Abdul Samad Khan and Abdul Aziz. We are disappointed that the suggestion to visit Baluchistan was not accepted.

We should have liked a few Muslim M.L.A.s to have reconciled themselves to the trouble of going there. Baluchistan deserves help. And if the authorities are unwilling, they would have been compelled to bring the issue of Baluchistan prominently in the foreground by banning the Committee of Inquiry. Failing the Committee it is the duty especially of the Muslim members of the Assembly to raise the questions of reform for the Province and the imprisonment of its leaders on the floor of the House. They may, of course, depend upon the Congress party rendering them every assistance.

N. C. O. In Burma

Parliamentary tactics in the Burma Legislative Council have entered upon a very interesting stage. The President of the Council, Sir Oscar de Granville, having refused to vacate his place despite the no-confidence motion against him, passed by a large majority in the last session of the Council, a majority of the members refused to attend the present session which began on Thursday. On Saturday, how-

ever, they altered their tactics and attended the Council, only to inflict two crushing defeats on the Government. If the Government do not intervene and settle the dispute regarding the President, there is every possibility, it is said, of a majority of members including the Ministers resigning from the Council and thus transferring the dispute to the electorate. It remains to be seen how long and how far the Government would flout public opinion.

IN THE LAW COURTS

Wit And Wisdom At The Bar

(BY N. H. P.)

Lawyers have been known to use their wit, or what passes as such, while waiting in wisdom, at the Bar. It is said of Tom Jones, who was an advocate of great repute, that he once, while opening a case before Mr. Justice Byles, said: "No one, my lords, who looks at this case with common fairness and honesty, can hesitate for a moment in declaring that there ought to be a new trial." Byles observed: "This is rather strong language to use to us, Mr. Jones I hope you think that we, at the least, are commonly fair and honest."

"We shall see, my lord," said Tom. "We shall see." Tom Jones was a little lengthy sometimes in the exposition of his client's case but he always refused to be hustled by the bench. One day while he was arguing a case, the Chief Baron said to him, "Mr. Jones, this case has occupied a great deal of time, and we have a very long list of cases to get through." "My lord," said Tom, "I have carefully looked through that list, and I did not find there was a single case in which I or my client was in the slightest degree interested." It should be pointed out that these sallies ought never to degenerate into mere invective or abuse, in which there is little real courage, since a judge of sense will always refrain if he is at all possible, from reply to such attacks, which only injure the reputation of the bar and destroy the reputation of the advocate.

Wit skillfully used, is the kindest and most effective method of exhibiting the futility of judicial interruptions. "Where do you draw the line, Mr. So and So?" asked a learned judge. "I do not know, and I don't care, my lord. It is enough for me that my client is on the right side of it." An advocate was once arguing a case before a learned judge when he, the judge, remarked "Well Mr. So and so, you have lost your temper." And this remark itself bore the impress of heat. The advocate retorted, "If, my lord, I have lost it, your lordship has picked it up." This retort of the advocate probably turned away the wrath of the judge and both lawyer and judge had a hearty laugh over it.

Liquidator Fined £100.

A penalty of £100, with the alternative of three months' imprisonment in default, was imposed by Mr. Dummer at Bow Street Police Court recently on one William Wood Nisbet, an accountant, for having failed to send to the Registrar of Companies at the prescribed period, a statement with respect to the affairs of a limited company, of which he was acting as liquidator. He had been previously fined for a similar offence. Mr. Parsey, for the Board of Trade, said that Nisbet failed to answer to a summons and was arrested on a warrant. He then said he thought the summons was another Board of Trade form and put it on one side. There was about £1,500 under his control in connexion with the liquidation, which had been going on for a considerable time. Nisbet said that he had left the work in the hands of an assistant. The return had now been sent in.

Barrister Kidnapped and Tarr'd. One Mr. P. J. McEnery, a barrister, was kidnapped by armed men near his home in Killiney, Co. Dublin, while on his way home from the Law Courts. He was brought back in a motor-car to Dublin. At Arbour Hill Barracks, where the Military Tribunal was sitting, he was taken from the car and tied to a railing, where tar was put on his head.

Reports on cardboards of cases in which Mr. McEnery had prosecuted before the Military Tribunal were tied round him, and he was told that his prosecutions before the tribunal had met with the disapproval of the Irish Republican Army. Passers-by released Mr. McEnery and he was taken home.

Mr. McEnery told a reporter that while walking home from the train he was stopped by two men with revolvers. The others joined them. They bundled him into a waiting taxi, which went at a very fast pace to Dublin. He was unable to do anything as the men kept him under cover. The men told him that his conduct as counsel for the Irish Free State in connexion with certain cases against members of the Irish Republican Army was not considered to be proper. They said that they were acting under orders, and they behaved as courtiers.

(Continued on page 8).

OUR LONDON LETTER

The Labour Party Has Now A Chance To Act Up To Its Own Principles And Pledges To India, But It Is Not Likely To Seize The Chance

From Our Own Correspondent

LONDON, Feb. 9.

(By Air Mail)

This week has suddenly become full of political events of importance. On the international plane, the visit of the two French statesmen and their proposals for an Air Pact with Great Britain are considered to be an event full of future possibilities. The French statesmen are determined to play their tunes on a lower note and not on the high dominant pitch of Poincare and Clemenceau who were at the time rulers of a dominant France that had become dictator of post-war Europe. They are feeling that the resurgence of militarism in Germany is a reality and that British and Italian friendship towards France has become distinctly lukewarm with the intention of knocking France down from her high pedestal in European politics.

Unemployment Bill

Before the India Bill came up on the stage for second reading, in the House of Commons on Wednesday afternoon to further embarrass the already harassed National Government, domestic British politics took a sudden and romantic turn for the Cabinet on Monday afternoon. The new Unemployment Bill of the Government which is intended to have far-reaching effects on the working class population has created considerable dissatisfaction even among the ranks of the Government supporters. Owing to the agitation carried on against the Public Assistance Committee in the country, the Government had devised a new scheme, to "escape" the situation, of creating a small central board called Unemployment Assistance Board. The new Board had begun to function only six weeks ago. It had issued new

regulations and instructions which here and there conceded slight rises in payments to certain working class families, but which on the whole cut down large slices from payments to almost all family groups in need of assistance. The Government were, however, taken by surprise when from every area in South Wales and the southern parts of Scotland they received reports that Labour M.P.s, Labour Municipal Councillors and Communist leaders had begun acting closely together, leading huge demonstrations of the masses. Ugly scenes and demonstrations amounting to almost mild riots, as in Sheffield on Wednesday night, began to take place all over the country. There is even an agitation for a one-day strike, and workers who are without employment have been clamouring for fair payments as assistance. Workers, who are employed, are, at the same time, clamouring against the new regulations, as under them they have to feed persons, who under the law, should be helped by the State.

Climb-down

The opposition to the Government proposals has been vigorously presented to Tory members of Parliament even more extensively than to Liberal and Labour members. Even the Minister of Transport had a "hot" reception at one of the industrial centres during the week when he attempted to address a public meeting. Consequently quite a large number of M.P.s have been alarmed at their prospects at the next general election if they did not succeed in opposing the Government plan. This extensive agitation has, therefore, created some

consternation in the Cabinet which is at present most anxious to create an atmosphere for peace, prosperity and brotherhood to herald the Silver Jubilee of King George's twenty-five years' rule. It has, therefore, acted very swiftly and dramatically on the question of dole cuts and the Minister of Labour, Mr. Oliver Stanley, announced in the House of Commons that he had instructed the new Unemployment Board not only to withdraw all the regulations reducing the payments to certain persons but immediately to pay back the arrears and to continue to go on paying the increases where such increases were granted. This is certainly a complete come-down for any Government.

Hoare's Speech

The speech of Sir Samuel Hoare on the Second Reading of the India Bill in the House of Commons on Wednesday afternoon is considered in political circles as another triumph of public opinion over the National Government. Although many people crowded the galleries of the House in order to listen to a long speech by the India Secretary, they were disappointed to find a brief matter-of-fact speech by Sir Samuel Hoare in introducing the second reading. The speech lacked rhetoric as well as invectives but it revealed the inner mind of the India Secretary and that of his Cabinet. The reports received from India in the recent weeks seem to have oppressed the mind of Sir Samuel, as, throughout his speech, he did not strike one cheerful note to indicate that Government still believed the reforms proposals would be worked

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Frankly Speaking

NEEDLESS FLUTTER

Why should the German Note on the air convention irritate France and embarrass Britain as if it was a never-to-be-expected surprise? The European "statesman" or diplomat, whether British, French, German or Italian, is—with apologies to sanctimonious and superior—accidentals who pretend regretfully to damn the contemptible Oriental—traditionally a clever bargainer Germany is doing nothing more than following old traditions common to an entire Europe. She has picked up the item in the Anglo-French communique favourable to her interest and emphasised the Anglo-French commitment about it. And she has left the rest for negotiations. This is a strategic, diplomatic move sanctified by the theory and practice of European diplomacy. It need not cause any anxiety. Germany demands equality and is prepared to "bargain" on the basis of return to the League and joining the Eastern and Central European Pacts. What is needed is negotiations as to the means of simultaneously conceding "Equality" and bringing Germany "in."

ARMS CONTROL & BRITAIN

We are glad that the draft proposals of the United States for control of armaments have been welcomed by such widely different countries as Canada and Soviet Russia. The fact is unquestionably a compliment to the value of the proposals which, indeed, deserve universal support as the minimum necessary to bring the manufacture and sale of arms under reasonably effective control. But we do earnestly hope it is not for this reason that the British representative, Earl Stanhope, sought to indulge in disparaging criticism of them. We cannot see how any permanent control by an international commission will be so complicated as not to be worthwhile as a substitute for uncontrolled freedom to "death merchants." The noble Earl, further, objected to export licenses "as liable to encourage extravagant expenditure in armaments." This is amazing

because the argument practically implies that, in case exports are restricted, Government will support the arms trade and manufacturers by ordering more armaments itself as a compensation. It almost amounts to subsidising and otherwise favouring private manufacturers of arms with State aid.

TURKEY AND INDIA

We may regret the decision of Turkey to repudiate the Indo-Turkish Trade Convention as adversely affecting our trade in yarn. But we are not surprised, nor may we complain. Whatever reasons Sir Joseph Bore have chosen to give in the Assembly, the fact remains that Turkey has adopted this course in order to foster and protect her growing industries. And if Turkey thinks that denunciation of the Convention is necessary on behalf of that laudable objective, who can blame her? The contrast, between India and Turkey is, moreover, rather strikingly noticeable. Our textile traditions and our raw material resources eminently entitle our textile industry to protection. Indeed, it is a moral obligation to foster it by every means. But the position is that we are allowed to foster and protect subject to the interests and "rights" (sic) of Lancashire! What is positively exasperating is that we should be assured—as if we were children—that our industrial progress lies not in the direction of denouncing vicarious "privileges" of others but in that of renouncing our own rights.

INSTRUMENT OF ABSOLUTISM.

Though the Instruments of Instructions to the Governor-General and Governors are not to be submitted to Parliament before the India Bill becomes an Act, the drafts of these have been published, probably to help the Princes to make up their mind soon regarding their attitude towards Federation. It is difficult to comment upon their before we have the full text before us. But even the brief outline that Reuters has cabled to this country shows that the Instruments duly follow the policy of the J.P.C.

Report and the Bill based thereon. The framers of these Instruments though paying lip-service to democratic principles seem to put the greatest emphasis on the safeguards and the "special responsibilities" of the Governor-General and the Governors as if to impress upon them that these safeguards are meant to be real and unlike the powers nominally vested in constitutional rulers. They seem to be, in short, fit instruments of absolutism.

"FOREIGN PROPAGANDA"

Writing from Prague, an Indian correspondent has paid a handsome tribute to the work of Sir Subhas Chandra Bose in Europe. We agree with the correspondent that Sir B. Bose has rendered valuable service to this country through his efforts to make Europe "India conscious" as it were. And we also believe that there is very great need for what is called "foreign propaganda" and that the Congress should seriously take up the question of explaining the true facts about India and the National movement to the world. Sir B. Bose can do much with the moral support and authority of the Congress at his back. But the work done, whether by Sir B. Bose or other Indians, must be subject to the continuous control and supervision of the Congress Working Committee.

PRESS VIEWS

Weekly Periodicals

Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha in a speech at a Press Exhibition in Allahabad made some very illuminating remarks regarding the growth of weekly periodicals in this country. He noticed how India does not possess even to-day periodicals like the "Nation" and the "New Republic" of New York or the "Spectator" and the "New Statesman" of London. "In western countries," he said, "the weekly review as it has evolved itself in the course of the last hundred years, has a distinct place in periodical journalism and its activities and functions have come to be regarded as essentially supplementary to those of the daily newspaper. The primary duty of the latter is to give the news of the day, though their present activities have extended far beyond that function, but the business of the weekly review, as it is conducted in western countries is to sift,



"SECRETARY OF STATE SUES CONTRACT"

Not for breach of any or many pledges. Even the Secretary of State would have felt a little uncomfortable in doing that.

It is learned, says a Paris message, that the French Government has no objection to Anglo-German "tete-a-tete" as proposed by Germany.

Nor have we. In fact, we welcome the proposal.

According to the Instruments of Instructions "Joint consultations between the Governor-General, his counsellors and Ministers, are to be encouraged especially with regard to defence, which must increasingly be the concern of the Indian people."

But, good heavens, aren't we already paying as much as 50 crores a year? Isn't it more than enough?

The American draft proposals for armament control have received support not only from Soviet Russia but also from Canada. Canada must desist. She must surrender her right, her independence of opinion and fall in with Britain—of course in the interests of Canada. Otherwise she will encourage and strengthen the propaganda of Diehard Empire mongers.

According to a New Delhi telegram "It appears that the Turkish Government are very anxious to preserve their currency position and balance of trade."

They can't do that by denouncing agreements. They ought on the other hand, to—

- (1) Export all the gold available in Turkey to England.
- (2) Link the Turkish pound to the pound sterling.
- (3) Enter into a "Mody Lees" Pact and a Turkish "Indo-British" Trade Agreement and
- (4) Join the British "Commonwealth" of Nations with the promise of Dominion Status—as defined the other day—in due course of time.

From Mrs. Naidu's exhortation to Lahore students:—"If you really believe in freedom and that India has a right to be free, then give proof of that. You can create the substance of freedom."

Quite true, quite true. But the substance of freedom is the substance of a particularly objectionable kind of politics which defeats the very object and end of education.

Students mustn't.

It is reported that Mr. Jinnah took from members of the Muslim League an oath of secrecy before communicating the trend of his talks with Rajendra Babu. How and in what terms it was administered by Mr. Jinnah is not known but it is definitely believed that the members did not take the oath thus:—

"I, _____, solemnly swear by the original, later, recent present and future Fourteen Points that I will not divulge or reveal etc. etc. So help me God."

It is confidently reported that negotiations between Babu Rajendra Prasad and Mr. M. A. Jinnah are rapidly nearing the stage of penultimate completion at which they will necessitate intervention by the Hindu Mahasabha and the Muslim Conference. The leaders concerned are watching the situation carefully and are keeping themselves in readiness to plunge in at a moment's notice.

A Delhi contemporary characterises Sir Fazli Hussain's speech in the Council of State debate as "counsel of despair."

The Honourable Member himself however, definitely regards it as advice given in a mood surcharged with confidence, optimism—and eager hope.

THE MARCH OF SCIENCE

Scientists At Loggerheads

—Headlines.

Good. Fight on, brethren!

In the Punjab, said Doctor Tagore at Lahore, women had broken the walls and come out. Help! And Stop thieves!

Taxi-Drivers, "Where to air?" Rejected Lower: "Oh, just drive on and on, and with juck something may crash into us."

summarise, condense, systematize and then interpret the views of the week—so that the result of the process is of great advantage to the busy reader." The weekly review thus fulfils a distinct place in periodical journalism in Europe and America. Why should not a similar position be created for weekly periodicals in this country? "Cvadeshi!"

Championships For Bobb And Leela Row

Sunday's Hard Court Tennis Tournaments

The matches in the Bombay Presidency Hard Court Tennis Tournament on Sunday, turned out to be of one-sided character. The crowd that gathered at the Hindu Gymkhana to witness some great fights were rather disappointed at the same show put up by the losing parties.

BOBB RETAINS CHAMPIONSHIP

E. V. Bobb the holder defeated S. A. Azim, the Central India Champion in straight sets in Men's Singles and retained his title. In Mixed Doubles Bobb again in partnership with Miss Leela Row, annexed the championship at the expense of Mrs. Bell and J. E. Tew, dismissing them in a similar fashion.

The Men's Doubles semi-final saw Krishna Prasad and Ranbirsingh victorious against N. R. Suvarna and A. G. Gupta. The former will now meet Bobb and A. C. Pereira in the final to-day.

AZIM SUCCUMBS EASILY

In the first match between Bobb and Azim in the final round of the Men's Singles, the ex-All India Champion had things practically in his own way. It was apparent that the Central India Champion was suffering from "Nerves." And a fall at the initial stage of the contest added to his discomfort. He could not, therefore, produce the form which earned him the splendid victory over Krishna Prasad. In contrast with the aggressive game he generally plays, he was always on the defensive and rarely came up to the net to finish a rally. Even his fast service had deserted him.

BOBB IN SUPERLATIVE FORM

Bobb initiated the attack and soon in his best. Playing superlative tennis, he outclassed, outplayed and outmanoeuvred Azim time and again. He served superbly and scored many aces through them. He also drove with uncanny accuracy and speed and had Azim on the run all the time and kept him guessing many a time.

SOME STIFF RALLIES

Bobb initiated the attack and captured a love game. Azim did likewise. Then Bobb bagged two games in succession and led 3-1. Azim reduced the margin by wresting the next game of Bobb's service. There was a keen struggle for the sixth game when deuce was called several times, until Azim yielded the game to his opponent. For the eighth game there was again a stiff fight, Azim hooking it ultimately. Bobb, however saw no difficulty in capturing the set with his service in the next game.

Bobb was the master of the situation in the second set. Although Azim made strenuous efforts to outwit his formidable rival, he found his skill and resources limited. Bobb won the set with the loss of one game only. This is the second consecutive year he wins the championship.

MIXED DOUBLES FINAL

Masterly Show Of Miss Row And Bobbs

In the Mixed Doubles Final, Miss Leela Row and Bobb overwhelmed their opponents Mrs. Bell and Tew by their brilliant net-play, forceful cross court and side line drives and shrewd placings. All the four players revelled in vigorous drives and hard hitting at the net. But the English pair was erratic. In consequence of which the Indian combination won as they liked.

Dashing Game In Men's Doubles

In the Men's Doubles semi-final, Krishna Prasad and

birsingh effected the downfall of the Suvarna-Gupte combination without serious difficulty. They collared the first set at the cost of only two games, the second and the seventh. But in the second set, Suvarna and Gupte mustered sufficient pluck and courage to race on level terms with their mighty opponents till the sixth game.

The International pain gained the upper hand again and booked the set without further loss. They now met Bobb and Pereira in the final to-day, when a mighty tussle may be expected.

JUSTICE DIVATIA TO DISTRIBUTE PRIZES

On the conclusion of the game the Hon. Mr. Justice H. V. Divatia will preside and Mrs. Divatia, will distribute the prizes.

RESULTS OF SUNDAY'S TIES

Hard Court Tennis On P. J. Hindu Gymkhana Grounds

GENTS' SINGLES FINAL.
E. V. Bobb beat S. A. Azim 6-3, 6-1.

MIXED DOUBLES FINAL

Miss Leela Row and Bobb beat Mrs. Bell and Tew 6-3, 6-1.
GENTS' DOUBLES SEMI-FINAL.
Krishnaprasad and Ranbirsingh beat A. G. Gupta and N. R. Suvarna 6-2, 6-3.

TENNIS MARKERS' TOURNAMENT

FINAL.
Sarjoo Prasad beat Kaitimoni 6-3, 4-6, 8-6.

Matches For To-day

COURT NO. 1 AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)
LADIES' SINGLES FINAL: Miss Leela Row v/s Mrs. M. C. Captain, followed by:
Gent's Doubles Final: Krishnaprasad and Ranbirsingh E. V. Bobb and A. C. Pereira v/s winners of A. G. Gupta and N. R. Suvarna.

PREVIOUS WINNERS

NATORE CUP WINNERS IN MEN'S SINGLES.
1924 G. Perkins.
1925 R. S. Raja Iyer.
1926 U. D. Rang Rao.
1927 R. S. Raja Iyer.
1928 R. S. Raja Iyer.
1929 R. S. Raja Iyer.
1930 U. D. Rang Rao.
1931 A. G. Gupta.
1932 E. V. Bobb.

KHATAU CHALLENGE CUP WINNERS IN MIXED DOUBLES.
1924 Mrs. Row & R. A. Wagie.
1925 Lady Tata & E. Annet.
1926 Mrs. H. B. Clayton & U. D. Rang Rao.
1927 Mrs. V. C. Wright & A. M. D. Pitt.

1928 Mrs. Jones & M. Kamrudin.
1929 Mrs. McDougall & S. M. Lachy-Beam.
1930 Miss D. Moran & U. D. Rang Rao.
1931 Miss Leela Row & R. A. Wagie.
1932 Miss O. Stebbing & A. G. Gupta.

PREVIOUS WINNERS IN LADIES DOUBLES.
LIMDI CUPS WINNERS IN LADIES DOUBLES.
1927 Miss I. E. Chase and Mrs. G. E. Prophet.
1928 Mrs. Kent and Mrs. Clayton.
1929 Mrs. Race and Miss O. Stebbing.
1930 Miss O. Stebbing Miss Corbett-Wright.
1931 Miss Leela Row Mrs. K. Row.
1932 Mrs. M. E. Stephens & Miss O. Stebbing.

AIR MAIL

KARACHI, Feb. 17.
Airmail from Croydon arrived at 2-5 this afternoon and left for Singapore at 5-40 p.m. The Lahore airmail left at 4-30 p.m.—A.

Lady Douglas Back At Bristol

LONDON, Feb. 17.
Lady Blanche Douglas and Flight Lieutenant Ogden landed at Bristol on the completion of airtrip to India and back. They were welcomed by Dowager Duchess Beaufort.—Reuter.

Mill Worker's Death Mystery

The body of Zulfram Bhajole, an employee of the Victoria Mills was found in the tank situated in the compound of the Mills on Sunday afternoon.
It appears, Bhajole was noticed going towards the tank to take his bath the same morning.

NEW NATIONAL RECOVERY ACT

Roosevelt's Plans To Get Extension For 12 Months

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.
Recommendations for the new National Recovery Act will be sent to Congress by President on February 18.

The message is expected to propose twelve months' extension with authority to prolong the act for two years if advisable.

It is understood that President Roosevelt has decided to seek legislative permanency for some fundamental principles in the present emergency act expiring in June, among them being the abolition of child labour, labour right to collective bargaining and the maintenance of minimum wage rates. In view of the fact that the Judiciary sub-committee of the Senate is assembling to investigate the charges that monopolies have been established under the Recovery Act and a proposal has also been made for enquiry by the Senate Finance Committee, any new recovery legislation is expected to have stormy passage in the Congress despite a huge democratic majority.—Reuter's Special.

AIRMEN FORCED TO DESCEND

Codos And Rossi Return To Cape Verde Islands

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
PARIS, Feb. 17.
After completing journey halfway across the South Atlantic, Codos and Rossi were compelled to return to the Cape Verde Islands, owing to oil-fuel trouble. The airmen wireless that the accident would probably compel them to descend to the Atlantic, and a French cruiser proceeding to Dakar was ordered to steam full speed to aid the flyers. A French seaplane from Dakar was also sent to render aid. A British steamer also remained in the vicinity, while the flyers limped back to safety, the airmen arriving in an exhausted condition.

GERMANY AND HER STANDSTILL CREDITS

BERLIN, Feb. 16.
The prolongation of the standstill agreement to February 29, 1936 has been recommended by the fifth conference of Germany's short term creditors and German debtors.

The Conference also recommended that interest rates in certain types of standstill credits may be reduced up to one and half per cent, but in view of special conditions prevailing in Switzerland, all parties agreed that Swiss banks need not be asked to accept reduction.

During the first ten months the present standstill agreement on Germany's debts will be reduced to 2,007 million mark at the present rate of exchange.—Special Service.

Germany Records Adverse Trade Balance

(Special Cable)
BERLIN, Feb. 16.
The lowest export figures since the Nazis came to power are revealed in January figures. Exports amount to 297 million marks, compared with 353 million in December; Imports 404 million, compared with 399 million in December. Thus the adverse trade balance is now 105 million marks. These compare with the exports of 349 million, imports of 372 million in January 1934.

Textiles are the chief item of increased imports during the year, cotton being five million, wool nine million up, while iron ore and copper imports also increased. Exports shrunk with all countries in Europe.

NEW AIR-LINER SPEED RECORDS

(Special Cable.)
LONDON, February 16.
Two new airliner speed records have been established to-day. Carrying nine passengers, navigation-Lufthansa flew from London to Amsterdam (220 miles) in exactly one hour. A similar liner carrying over a ton freight and mail reached Cologne from London (320 miles) in 92 minutes averaging 208 miles per hour.

Inter-Varsity Hockey

(Special Cable)
LONDON, February 16.
At Beckenham in the Inter-Varsity Hockey Match Oxford and Cambridge drew neither side scoring.

STATE AS TRADER!

(Continued From Page 1).
cial and revolutionary, but said that dire necessity compelled the Government to introduce the Bills. "CLOVE GRABBERS' ASSOCIATION."

Referring to the Clove Growers' Association which in future is to be in sole charge of the Clove industry, he said: "As far as the Clove Growers' Association is concerned it is not an Association. It is a Government Department and the Managing Committee is appointed by the Government. No clove grower is a member of that Association. Mr. Vignin called the Association a 'Clove Grabbers' Association,' while Mr. Khimji Savali called it a 'Clove Gamblers' Association.' Apparently everyone thinks that the Association deals only in clove, but the law gives them the sanction to deal in almost every conceivable thing such as buying and selling land and buildings, even grains. STATE AS TRADING CORPORATION."

This is nothing short of converting the State into a Trading Corporation. To strengthen the hands of the Association the Government has passed the Clove Exporters' Decree which gives power to the Government to issue licences for exporting purposes. The Government is to decide as to whom to issue the licence and to whom it should not. The Clove Growers' Association as the licensing authority can choose its own rivals in the trade. The C. G. A. which is to pass cloves for export is authorised to visit the godowns of the clove-growers and see registers and inspect the accounts. It is also entitled to levy 7 annas duty on 35 pounds of clove, on private exporters.

This amount goes to the Association, in addition to the clove duty and licensing fees charged under the authority of the law. An ordinary competitor has to compete with the Association with a difference of 14 annas and not 7 annas as it would appear. Such an act was virtually ousting the Indian trader from the only produce that Zanzibar has. Besides the C. G. A. has not to pay stamp and other charges which the ordinary exporter shall have to pay.

REMOVE THE WHOLE

"We have heard of retaliatory measures or tariff walls being raised by one nation against another, but not a Government against its own subjects. There can be no compromise on these questions. Every single clause in the Act affects the Indian settler in Zanzibar and until the whole law is removed the position of Indians in Zanzibar would be extremely difficult."

INDIANS' HOLDINGS: FACTS AND FIGURES

Referring to the Land Alienation Act he said that the Government had stated that they were alarmed at the increasing rate of holdings that Indians were having in Zanzibar. The statistics showed that only 20 per cent. of lands were held by Indian settlers, either by owning or through mortgage. Out of the 30 lakhs of clove trees one and half lakhs were held by Indians, sixteen lakhs by Arabs and the rest by African natives and others.

SOURCE OF BITTERNESS

There is no agriculture in Zanzibar. Agriculture implies that the land is tilled, and seeds sowed and reaping. It also means that there are seasonal crops. But there is nothing of that sort in Zanzibar. Clove trees are like fruit trees which do not require an expert knowledge of agriculture on the part of the grower. Once the tree is planted it requires only weeding which is done by African labourers. Hence there was no necessity for such a legislation. Zanzibar was one beautiful spot in the whole of the British Empire where there was a close contact between the different communities and they lived happily together. But now that these measures have been passed into law, Arabs and Indians have been separated and it has created bitterness between the two communities.

According to the new law, the Indian mortgagee is not given money back for the lands he held, but is asked to manage the land for a year or two till he realises the amount which is to be paid by the Government. This Land Alienation Act cannot be justified in any way. What about the money that has been already invested by the Indians in lands. Government who sold their plantations wittingly or unwittingly brought down the value of land before the bill further reduced the value, so much so that the land value has gone down by about 50 per cent. It was the Government who destroyed the value of the land and then complained that the lands held by Indians were not of value. They then asked the Indians to reduce the value of their land further." He condemned the Land Alienation Act very vehemently.

PETITION TO GOVERNOR-GENERAL

Mr. Gulamali will be in Bombay for some days and has sent a petition to the Governor-General about conditions in Zanzibar.

BLOW TO DEATH MERCHANTS

Swedish Govt. To Control Production Of War Materials

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 16.
The Government introduced a bill at the Riksdag providing the establishment of the Governmental control over the production of all war materials in Sweden from July 1, where after production is possible only under a special licence from the Ministry of Commerce.

The Bill contains stipulations aiming at limiting the possibilities of the existence of foreign interests in the Swedish war materials industry and authorises the Government to prescribe that nobody shall act as agent for war materials without the Government licence.

ANGLO-GERMAN TETE-A-TETE

French Government's Attitude

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

PARIS, Feb. 16.
It is learned that the French Government has no objection to the Anglo-German tete-a-tete as proposed in the German reply to the Anglo-French proposals. It is suggested that such a bilateral conversation should be preceded by firstly, Anglo-French exchange of views through the Chanceries, secondly, a Franco-British Note to Germany, thirdly German reply to it.

It felt here that there is a danger of the negotiations becoming confused, and that an orderly procedure is essential.

The French official quarters generally appear less pessimistic than the press which continues to unearth what it regards as pitfalls in the attitude of Germany.

HAND-POUNDED AND UNPOLISHED RICE

A. I. V. I. Certified Centre At Panvel

(From Our Correspondent.)

PANVEL, Feb. 17.
On Sunday morning a party consisting of Messrs. Vaikunt Mehta, S. A. Brelvi, Laxmidas Ashar, Mangaldas Pakvasa, Amaralal Sheth, Haribhai Joshi and Shoorji Vallabhdass and his children visited the All-India Village Industries' Association's certified centre in Panvel (Kolaba District) in charge of the certified manufacturer and dealer, Thakkar Pratapsingh Trikamdas who is concentrating on rice and flour.

The party was received by the proprietor of Dhutpateshwar Pharmacy, Mr. Atmaram Sheth, Sheth Dhanji Ladha who introduced the rice mill in the Kolaba District years ago but is now helping in the work of the A.I.V.I.A. Mr. Bedekar, Mr. Kumpke, Advocate of Alibagh and workers of Panvel and other places. The party straightway motored to the place where Shripri Pratapsingh Trikamdas was having his work done. It was a sight to see the chakki humming. At one place the Khandwa wheat flour was getting ready, at another spot the process of the removing of the husk was gone through. All the processes were in charge of women while a long row of men were busy with the mortar, pounding the rice. All these processes were minutely examined by the party.

The proprietor of Dhutpateshwar Pharmacy invited the party to see his pharmaceutical works which is his well-known big establishment for the manufacture of Ayurvedic drugs.

After that the party returned to the centre of work where rice and flour were being attended to. The party again examined the various manual processes and had a discussion with proprietor with regard to the cost of production and manufacture. There were found heaps of wheat flour and rice of different grades and in different stages. These various grades and classes of rice were examined as they were found after the particular processes and then the party was invited to lunch. The menu consisted of cooked "Gandhi chokha" (unpolished and ungrounded rice) and bread made of flour obtained from pounded rice which is known in Gujarati as "Kushi" and in Marathi as "Konda." This repast was much relished and the party returned to the City.

bay for some days and has sent a petition to the Governor-General about conditions in Zanzibar.

Bombay All Out For 286

Maharashtra's 249 For 7 In First Knock, Hazare And Deodhar Adding 117 For 7th Wicket

POONA, Feb. 17.	Talpada (not out)	8
Bombay were all out for 286 in their first innings. Contractor scoring 57.	Extras	37
Maharashtra then went in and at the close of the day, had scored 249 for the loss of seven wickets. Nimbalkar 43, Deodhar 57 and Hazare 65 not out, being principal scorers. Deodhar and Hazare added 117 for the seventh wicket, raising the score from 128 for 6 to 245 for seven.	Total	286
BOMBAY FIRST INNINGS.	MAHARASHTRA FIRST INNINGS.	
Wadia l.b.w. b Hazare	Nagarwala b Havewala	21
Hindekar b Hazare	Nimbalkar c Divekar b Havewala	43
Merchant b Khote	Talpada b Merchant	19
Wadkar b Irani	Kaldu stumped Hindekar b. Merchant	5
Chury l.b.w. b Hazare	Deodhar l.b.w. b Divekar	57
Havewala c Yakub b Hazare	Mohoni b Havewala	11
Kapadia b Mohoni	Sulaiman stumped Divekar b. Havewala	14
D'Avoine b Hazare	Havewala	63
Contractor c Sulaiman, b Hazare	Hazare not out	65
Divekar b. Mohoni	Khote not out	12
	Extras	249
	Total (for 7 wickets)	
	—A. P.	
	Bowling Analysis:—Hazare 43. 3-14-73-6; Khote 23-4-57-1; Irani 16-5-33-1; Yakub 5-0-21-0; Mohoni 15-4-42-2; Deodhar 4-1-23-0.	

COAL COMBINE IN S. WALES

Concentration Of Output Aimed At

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.
A proposal to amalgamate two South Wales coal companies, which will establish the largest coal producing unit in the United Kingdom, was announced to-day. They are Messrs. Powell Duffryn Steam Coal Company, Limited, and Messrs. the Welsh Anthracite Collieries, Limited.

Their annual output of coal at present is over 11 million tons, but their productive capacity exceeds 20 million.

The proposal will be submitted to the extraordinary general meetings of shareholders on 12th March. The memorandum states the amalgamation offers opportunities for concentration of output which will result in more economical operation.

"Sansar Samachar" Editor Gets 6 Months' R. I. And Fine

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Feb. 14.
That the accused's allegations of cowardice and dilatory tactics on the part of Mr. Hobson, the complainant, in pursuing the notorious dacoit, Abdul Rehman Brohi, who was afterwards hanged publicly at Shahdaskote, have not been proved, having been made recklessly without any effort to verify and that the complainant specially in view of being an ex-Army Officer, had reason to feel more bitterly the libellous and scurrilous attacks on his character by being publicly characterised as a coward and shirker of duty, are the remarks of Mr. Mohamed Ishaq, Sub-divisional Magistrate of Rohri in the judgment delivered in the defamation case filed by Mr. Hobson, District Superintendent of Police, Larkhana, against Mr. Rijhumal Agnani, editor of "Sansar Samachar," the local vernacular daily paper.

The accused called three witnesses in defence, including Mr. S. S. Tolani M.L.C., and Messrs. Partabrai Tolani and Ram Motwani, both Municipal Councillors

M.C.C. BOWLERS IN TOP FORM

West Indies All Out For 184 In First Venture

GEORGETOWN, Feb. 16.
In the third day's play in the third test between England and West Indies, West Indies were all out in their first innings for 184. The day was bright and sunny. M.C.C. bowlers were in top form, Hollies showing the best average with seven for 50 at one period having five for eight. The best individual score of the day's play is Headley 53 and Wishart 52. England batting next in the second innings scored five for one at the close.

The following are the detailed scores:—

WEST INDIES.—First Innings (Concluded.)

Wishart (run out)	52
George Grant c Paine b Hollies	16
Headley l.b.w. b. Paine	53
Sealey c Ames b Hollies	19
Constantine l.b.w. b. Hollies	7
Neblett (not out)	11
Rolfe Grant l.b.w. b. Hollies	2
Christian l.b.w. b. Hollies	0
Hylton b Paine	6
Martindale b. Hollies	0
Extras	12
Total	184
BOWLING ANALYSIS: Smith 0/37, Wyatt 0/10, Hollies 7/50 and at one period 5/8, Paine 2/63, Leyland 0/12.	
ENGLAND.—Second Innings.	
Townsend l.b.w. b. Constantine	1
Wyatt (not out)	4
Paine (not out)	0
Extras	NIL
Total (five for 1) at the close.	

and leading men of Larkana.

Dealing with the question of sentence, which he awarded at 6 months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000, or in default further six months' imprisonment, the Magistrate remarked that "the defamation of a responsible officer has been considered a serious offence by various High Courts and with a view to protect the position of an officer in the discharge of his duty and to minimise the chances of uncalled-for attacks on his reputation, a deterrent sentence of imprisonment has been passed and upheld (34 Cr. L. J. 926 and 927)."

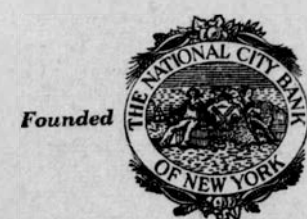
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Motorists And Pedestrians

AN APPEAL TO W. I. A. A.

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir—Your "Staff Correspondent" has aptly complimented in your yesterday's paper Mr. Kamdar, for his excellent lead in trying to touch the steel-cold hearts of the motorists of the type of "Nam-dars" and "Wheelers" who are so callous about the poor pedestrians who dare cross their way on the King's highways.

Though Mr. Kamdar's effort to find a human tinge in the speed-devils is met with "billings-gate" eloquence of Namdar, Mr. Jayakar in his letter in today's "Chronicle" has disclosed at least two motorists who class with Mr. Kamdar in insisting that the motorists whom Namdar defends should be "compelled to proceed behind a red flag as in the early days of motoring."

Namdar claims to be a member of the W. I. A. A. to whom you recommend certain tests for the motorist. May I add that the W. I. A. A. who spend about Rs. 3,000 per month on their staff should open a nursery-class for their members of the Namdar type to teach them elementary lessons in humanity and good manners?

An influential body like the W. I. A. A. who have persons like the Governor and the Police Commissioner as their members can do a lot to see that the poor pedestrian is not to be trampled over for the sin of slackening the speed of the "Murder-Car."

This will not only elevate the motorist in the eyes of the pedestrian but will save perhaps more stringent measures by the authorities against the motorist.—Yours, etc.,

HUMANITY-FIRST.
Bombay, Feb. 15.

"Model Motorist."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir—As the nameless "Namdar" in his letter in your paper to-day draws the veil closer over his face I should refuse to be tempted to seek him where he invites me to, but, like the face, even one's language is an index to the man, and evidently he betrays his identity from the choice language he seems to have imported from the quarters you re-

ferred to in another part of your paper on this subject.

Moreover, he admits his being one of the parking offenders though he hopes to find himself outside the orbit of the parking rules.

I am glad he is a member of the W.I.A.A. and when he thinks of patting me on the back perhaps he is one who was patted a bit too hard to be pleasant, when he tried tricks with the management there.

This gentleman denies to the press the claim to be a legitimate quarter for appealing for the poor victim of the road human-muttion makers and he prefers "direct" remedies for the motor accident-maker but I am not sure of the latter thanking his advocate if some of the aggrieved interpreted it in their own way.

Even allowing this "necessity-motor" driver "a billious outburst" in place of legitimate arguments for his case I must remind him, while he misquotes me, that it is not "now" but even in my first letter I suggested prosecutions of "the offenders against traffic rules" and not even the advocates of the human muttion-makers of those whose sin may be not knowing their place on the road.—Yours, etc.,

Bombay, Feb. 14.

M. KAMDAR.

Working Hours In Government Offices

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir—Some time back I contributed two letters to your columns requesting the Government of Bombay to change the present working hours in all Government offices. But so far these letters have produced no effect. So I strike the same note again in the hope that the present working hours will be reduced to the convenience of all Government employees.

Some fifteen years ago the working hours were from 11-30 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. But the present hours are from 10-30 a.m. to 6 p.m. Half an hour is of course given to us just to refresh ourselves by taking lunch or tea, etc. But even then one cannot sit on

one's chair continuously for seven hours. These hours, it may be noted, were adopted at the suggestion of the Reorganisation Committee two members of which were, as far as I have been able to ascertain, on the retired list. Had they been in active service they would have never suggested the present working hours. From my own experience I say—and I am at the same time voicing the sentiments of so many others—that the present hours are having a very bad effect on the health of Government employees. In December we used to leave office just at the time of the sun-setting. Even now we do not get any time after office to refresh ourselves by playing tennis or by enjoying a regular walk, owing to our hurry to reach home as early as possible. In the morning we have to take our meals hurriedly in our anxiety to catch the local trains. This has its own reaction on our bodies.

In Delhi the working hours, during the winter, are from 9-30 to 3-30. The officials there want to keep themselves fit by taking outdoor exercises and they allow the same concession to all other employees. When the Government of Bombay is following the Government of India in the matter of the restoration of cuts, surely it is its duty to follow it in other respects as well.

I however, trust that the Government of Bombay will be pleased to bring about a wholesale change in the working hours in the best interests of the health of its employees. I think the hours which were in vogue before the publication of the Reorganisation Committee's Report, i.e., 10-45 to 5-15, can very well be adopted once again. If it is done Government will earn the silent gratitude of almost all of its employees. I hope my letter will not, at least this time, fall on deaf ears.—Yours, etc.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.
Bombay February 14.

LEAGUE'S NEW BOOK

"Enquiry On National Public Works"

The Communications and Transit Organisation of the League has just published a volume of nearly 300 pages entitled: "Enquiry on national public works."

The enquiry related to: public works undertaken in various countries since the beginning of 1929 (completed, in course of execution or in preparation); the principal administrative methods followed for the execution of the work; the principal methods of financing; the allocation of expenditure on the execution of the works as between materials and labour on the one hand, and the government's opinion with regard to the effects obtained or expected on the resumption of economic and industrial activities and on unemployment. Governments were asked to classify the work by categories as follows: roads and bridges; railways; agricultural land reclamation; canals and other inland waterways; land improvement work; provision of drinking water supplies and sewage disposal; work carried out in sea and river ports; establishment of air ports; building work; electric installations; gas works and gas supply; telegraph and telephone installation and wireless broadcasting stations; other work.

This enquiry on national public works is the first to be based on official information requested from all governments. The abundant material in the volume will be of interest to the competent authorities and to public opinion in many States.

RESETTLEMENT IN S. KANARA

A Breach Of Pledge

(By K. Venugopal Rao)

At last Re-settlement has commenced in South Kanara. Heedless of petitions, the Government has come to the decision that the agricultural distress in the district is not such as to warrant their staying their hand. Elsewhere in other countries the cultivator of the primary article of food is either spared all the hardships of land-tax or palpably lightly taxed. In South Kanara, the policy is different.

Nothing produces such a submissive and unvirile agriculturist as the deadweight of a heavy land-tax.

Economic Injury To People

The original sin lay in the first assessing of the land when this district passed into the hands of the British. The levying was based on the land revenue collected by Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan. These two rulers had laid a punitive tax on the district to punish it for acts of disloyalty on the part of local chieftains against them, according to the Shamli or penal standard of the time. The rate of tax thus established was double the traditional 1/6 share claimed by the Vijayanagar rulers. These Hindu rulers, however, used to be content to restrict their demand to the first crop, thus leaving the second crop untouched for the benefit of the cultivator. This method of assessing carried with it the now unknown exemption of unproductive and waste land from taxation, which gave incentive to agricultural enterprise. Anytime when the East India Company came into power, The prevailing land-tax was the Shamli levied by Tipu Sultan in the proportion of 1/12 of the produce. Sir Thomas Munroe made the instant discovery that it was difficult to collect this ruinous tax and reduced it to 5/12 of the produce. In the act of this reduction it was suggested that it was in the nature of a Permanent Settlement and nothing short of a generous boon done to the people, although Sir Thomas Munroe himself was in a position to see the havoc wrought by even this piece of generosity. This serious economic injury done to the people caused very wide-spread discontent, and finally assumed the form of a no-tax campaign which succeeded in bringing about a negligible reduction of tax on unvirile land. But the discontent was not to be so easily laid low. It raised its head again in 1831, and this time to be suppressed by armed force. It was these no-tax movements that made Government decide on the bifurcation of Kanara into North and South Kanara Districts and incorporating one in the Bombay Presidency while the other was left hanging to the tail-end of the Madras Presidency.

All the comfort that these poor malcontents were given in order to induce them to become respectable, law-abiding citizens was a promise that the tax would not be raised again. But India and the Indian peasant know only too well the value of these promises.

FATAL STOVE EXPLOSION

Out of the family of four persons admitted into the G.T. Hospital for treatment of burns sustained in a Primus Stove explosion on Saturday, Janaki Bai (35) and Bhunai, mother and youngest son, succumbed on Sunday morning.

The condition of the father and elder son is also said to be precarious.

Bhavnagar Letter

GREAT STIR IN ORTHODOX COMMUNITY

Sequel To Reformed Marriage

(From Our Correspondent).

BHAVNAGAR, (By Mail).

Bhavnagar has been usually known as a stronghold for orthodoxy. A few days ago under the auspices of Bhavnagar Youth League and Audichya Yuvak Sangh a widow re-marriage was celebrated in the house of an enthusiastic Youth Leaguer. The widow and the widower both belonged to Audichya Brahmin community. The re-marriage function was largely attended. This re-marriage has created a great flutter in the devec'e of orthodoxy. The marriage celebration was a great success.

LIMBDI SILVER JUBILEE.

The move to celebrate the Silver Jubilee of the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi in the name of the people of Limbdi, has created considerable dissatisfaction among the subjects of Limbdi. Mr. Amritlal Sheth has openly started a campaign of protests against the jubilee move. A large number of people belonging to Limbdi are staying in Bhavnagar. A few days back young men and elders of Limbdi passed resolutions against the move for celebrating the jubilee.

G. P. C. C. AND KATHIAWAR

It will be remembered that Mr. Sheth as a member of Constitution Committee of G. P. C. C. has written a minute of dissent demanding juster treatment towards the subjects of the States. Other members of the Constitution Committee were opposed to the distribution of seats according to population of the States. The attitude of prominent Congress leaders has created a great dissatisfaction among the States' people. After Mr. Sheth's interview was published in the press Durbar Saheb Gopaladas has issued an explanation that there is no difference between the States and the British territory. Mr. Balwantrao Mehta who is a president of the divisional committee has given a rejoinder.

CRUSADE AGAINST INFANT MARRIAGES.

After passing of the Sarda Act Bhavnagar has put a child marriage Prevention Act on its Statute-book. The Act is observed more in its breach than in the observance. The State authorities have not been serious in the enforcement of such a regulation. Every year hundreds of such infant marriages are celebrated. The local Youth League had sent circulars to prominent workers in the State informing them about such marriages. Very shortly more than twenty child marriages will be celebrated in a single village in Shihore Mahal. The League has sent its representative and has been successful in getting a prohibitory order.

MONTESSORI TRAINING.

Daxinamurti Bhavan, which is well-known all over Gujarat, is making experiments in new educational methods. Mr. Gijubhai Badheka has again started Montessori training classes. Nearly eighty students, young men and women have come for training in Montessori system from Cutch, Kathiawar and Gujarat. Prominent educationists are also invited to give lectures. The propaganda carried on by Gijubhai for infants has brought a new wave.

Ottawa Preferences Under Searchlight

U. K. WILL HAVE INCREASED TRADE ON THE WHOLE, SAYS "ELDERS" COMMITTEE

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 16.

The indications seem to us to be that the scheme of mutual preference between India and the United Kingdom arising from Ottawa trade conclusion follows closely upon the detailed examination made by the Committee appointed by the Council of State during the last Simla Session to examine and report on the working of the Ottawa Trade Pact. The members of the committee contend:

STEEL AND IRON.

As regards iron and steel arrangement entered into by the supplementary agreement was of advantage to India. The free entry of pig-iron into the U. K. while supplies from foreign sources paid 33 per cent 'ad valorem' has enabled India to find market for 93,000 tons of pig iron in the year 1933-34 when apart from the temporary causes export markets for Indian pig iron have been rapidly contracting.

INCREASED TRADE FOR U. K.

So far as the effect on India's imports, of preferences granted by India is concerned the committee are of the opinion that, taken as whole, these preferences have been of value to the U. K. in enabling her to increase her trade with India, more particularly in the case of chemicals hardware instruments, wrought aluminium, brass, bronze and copper oils, paints and colours, provisions, rubber manufactures, stationery, woollen manufactures, toiletries, requisites, cycles and parts of cycles and to some extent motor cars and motor omnibuses. In other cases, preferences seem to have enabled her to maintain her existing trade in the period of depression when the tendency was downward. Taken as a whole the scheme of preference granted by India according to the committee has not adversely affected any Indian industry or revenues of India.

SEPARATE NOTE.

Three members of the Committee namely Mr. Hossain Imam, Mr. Mahmood Sultana and Mr. V. V. Kalikar have appended a separate note to the report discussing certain special considerations about some of the important articles of India's export trade that is, rice, wheat, vegetable oils, linseed, coffee, tea, coir and coir matting cotton and cotton manufacture and hides. While discussing about rice, three members observe "it is a tragedy that while our total export trade in this commodity has fallen materially, even our home market is being invaded by Siamese rice. In England, although we get preference of nine shillings four pence per cwt, our price fell down from eight shillings to seven-half pence in January 1932 to five shillings nine three-fourth pence in March 1934. We are now supplying the almost entire demand of England in this class of rice and Saigon is practically out of the market."

With regard to cotton and cotton manufactures, it is suggested by the three members that the possibilities of getting preference from non-self-governing colonies in manufactured articles are to be explored as colonies have a favourable balance trade against U. S. in preferred articles.

An appendix giving an appreciation of the effects of Ottawa preferences on India's customs revenue is given by a Raiman member, Central Board of Revenue in the report.

IN THE LAW COURTS

(Continued from page 6.)

teously as they could towards him in the circumstances.

Happily, Mr. McEnery was none the worse for his experience.

Money Lending, A Social Necessity.

The Russel Sage Foundation, in America after consulting the experience of semi-philanthropic societies, has come to the conclusion that lending of small sums is a social necessity. The following principles have been found to have established themselves regarding money lending, viz:—

1. The business is recognized as a public necessity.
2. To obtain sufficient capital supply this necessity the law has to allow the business to be conducted on a commercial basis, and to authorize a return which would attract into the field

enough capital to supply the needs of borrowers.

3. This return has necessarily to be above the usual legal contract rate and the conventional banking rate of the state.

4. In consideration of this higher return on loans, the business has to submit to public supervision and regulation.

5. Such supervision and regulation are necessary to prevent lenders from abusing their privileges and to protect the section of the public most needing protection.

6. The law has to contain certain regulations for the conduct of the business, which experience have shown to be necessary.
7. The law has to govern all loans below a certain amount, except such as are otherwise specially regulated by law.

8. The penalties of the law have to be such that the law would be effective.

Mrs. Naidu's Spirited Defence Enlivens Students' Conference Discussions

(Continued from page 1).

cause our common bond was English. She had no sympathy with narrow nationalism, which would exclude ennobling influences on grounds of exclusive patriotism. Nor was the Government to be blamed, because Indians themselves seemed to love English and did not reject this treasured medium. Of course, she agreed that the present system of education was entirely wrong and should be overhauled.

Other speakers included Prof. U. N. Ball and Principal Harvey of Ludhiana. Mr. Harvey said that before University reform was possible there should be a thorough reform of the whole school course and the lower educational system. He suggested a reduction in the number of public examinations by holding tests only once in three or four years.—A. P.

BREAK DOWN THIS BARRIER TO FREEDOM

Mrs. Naidu's Clarion Call To Youths

LAHORE, February 16. An exhortation to the students to give more attention to the development of village life and not to turn their backs on it after coming out of the portals of the university, was made by several speakers at the second day's Session of the Punjab Students' Conference, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presiding.

The subject of discussion was "the civic duties of a college student." Principal Mouluk said that modern education gave rise to artificiality, and there was a great need for simplicity of outlook in the personal needs of students. Student's life at Lahore had been degraded. He urged the students to eschew every artificiality and luxury.

VILLAGES CALLING.

Professor Carter of the F. C. College addressing the Conference as an American, laid great emphasis on the importance, attaching to the reconstruction of village life. The prosperity and welfare of the country depended on the tillers of the soil, and in America, as much importance was attached to farming as any

other branch of economic activity. The Punjab students should study how to reconstruct villages, where life had greatly deteriorated in the last ten years, compared with conditions in cities.

Dr. Gopichand (who is closely associated with the All-India Village Industries Association) pleaded for Swadeshi among the students who should keep in view "return to village life" to play their part there.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu closing the discussion delivered a stirring speech telling the youth that they were the pledge and promise of the Nation, and their promise only was reliable through drudgery and day-to-day work, and not through poetry; and the field of work was the villages which were destitute and badly needed their help.

"If you really believe in Freedom and that India had a right to be free, then give proof of that. You can create the substance of freedom."

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu was frequently cheered when she made feeling exhortations for Hindu-Muslim unity and the development of a feeling of civic entity. She said she had been to most parts of the world, and her one lasting impression was the universality of mankind. The same conditions existed in other parts of the world as were seen in India and yet here in India, "this wretched communal problem" followed them whether in schools, councils or any other walk of life.

None could do more to break down this barrier to India's freedom than students and youths. Not only unity, but feeling of oneness was essential, and they should inculcate it now, when their minds were receptive.

Mrs. Naidu urged the students to direct their energies to constructive effort and eschew everything destructive. There was a great privilege and a great duty, and their highest duty was service for which they should prepare themselves and render it with singleminded aim of serving the country.—A. P.



Seth Habib Tar Mahomed Janoo, a well-known merchant of Dhoraji, sailed by S.S. Victoria for pilgrimage to Mecca and a tour in Egypt, Syria, Palestine and Mesopotamia.

Bombay Senate And Deccan College

MOVE TO SECURE BUILDING FOR TRAINING COLLEGE

"Back to the Syndicate!" This was the decision of the Bombay University Senate, at the adjourned meeting held on Saturday, regarding the proposal for securing the Deccan College Buildings, Poona, with a view to start a Training College and to institute courses in post-graduate research.

Meanwhile, the fate of the Deccan College Buildings, where an educational tradition of nearly 70 years had been built up, continues to hang in the balance.

The sale of the buildings had been ordered, but the University put forth its claim for the buildings and the matter is now pending before the District Judge Poona.

The Senate members, it was declared openly, were considerably handicapped in arriving at a decision, owing to the absence of any details of the proposed scheme which was considered by the Syndicate, but was held back from the knowledge of the Senators, owing to some reason or other.

"TAKING LEAP INTO DARK." The Senate was thus left no alternative but to accept Father Duhr's amendment to refer the proposal back to the Syndicate for reconsideration after modifying the scheme, as a number of speakers expressed reluctance to accept the proposal, which, according to them, was like "taking a leap into the dark."

When the Senate of the Bombay University met on Saturday noon in the Convocation Hall, the Vice-Chancellor, Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, who presided ruled the amendment of Dr. Vad to the original proposition, out of order. The original resolution moved by Mr. G. G. Sathé ran:—"The Senate recommends that the Syndicate take early steps to secure the Deccan College Buildings and properties with a view to start a Teachers' Training College, and organise a centre of post-graduate instruction and research at Poona."

DR. VAD'S AMENDMENT Dr. B. G. Vad moved the amendment.

"Omit all words after the word 'properties' in the second line of the resolution, and add the following after the word 'properties' in the second line, 'for purposes of the University work, the nature of which shall be determined by a Committee appointed for the purpose.'"

(The resolution as amended would read:— "The Senate recommends that the Syndicate take early steps to secure the Deccan College buildings and properties for purposes of the University work, the nature of which shall be determined by a Committee appointed for the purpose.")

RULED OUT. The Vice-Chancellor observed that the amendment extended the scope of the original resolution, inasmuch as the resolution contemplated two specific purposes in acquiring the buildings, while the amendment extended the scope of work for which the buildings might be acquired. The amendment was ruled out of order.

Discussion on the original proposition was then taken up. The next amendment was moved by Father Duhr that the proposition be referred back to the Syndicate.

Father Duhr pointed out that

in the interests of education at Poona, it would be ungracious to throw out the proposal. The Syndicate, therefore, might be asked to accept a modified scheme and hence it might be given a chance to reconsider the question.

PROF. SHAH'S WARNING. Prof. K. T. Shah in a vehement speech, opposed any reference to the Syndicate. The question was already considered by the Syndicate and the Committee appointed by the Syndicate drew up a scheme, which was rejected. There was no point in referring the matter back to the Syndicate, which had already considered the question previously. Again, the Senate was not in a position to consider the proposal as the Scheme laid down by the Committee of the Syndicate was not made available to the Senators. They were not in a position to go into the merits of the case, and he warned the House against committing themselves to unknown liabilities while they had yet to develop the present schemes like the School of Economics and Sociology and the Department of Chemical Technology. On financial grounds, and on the issue of policy he pressed for the rejection of the proposal in "toto."

Principal Mahajani said that all the principals of the Poona Colleges had given unconditional support for the scheme and the scheme should be accepted. Dr. Vad strongly supported the amendment for referring the matter back to the Senate and appealed to the House not to take too narrow a view of the question.

DR. MACKENZIE OPPOSES Dr. Mackenzie stated that they were called upon to accept a scheme which involved two proposals of fundamental importance. The starting of a Training College at Poona, affected the policy of the University and required careful consideration.

On the issue of finance also, the House was not in a position to judge what they were going to commit themselves to. He opposed the acceptance of the Scheme. Mr. Dalvi said that unfortunately the Scheme was not placed before the House, thus rendering a reference back to the Syndicate absolutely necessary. Meanwhile as the matter would be coming up on February 24, before the District Judge, Poona, for final disposal, regarding the sale of the Deccan College Buildings, it would not be unreasonable to request the District Judge, Poona, to grant an adjournment, representing to him that the University was very seriously considering the question and was expediting the issue. The Syndicate might, he added, accept a modified scheme.

Dr. Jivraj Mehta thought that the Scheme was not worthwhile adopting as, at present, the post graduate courses, provided in Poona Colleges were adequate in meeting the requirements of the students.

Prof. P. A. Wadia stated that the resolution implied the giving of a "carte blanche" to the Syndicate and the House would be going in for a questionable proposition. He opposed the proposal.

Principal Limaye supported the motion and Principal Shah opposed.

A COLLEGE FOR WOMEN? Miss Contractor sprang a surprise on the House by saying that since they were unable to agree, another course would be to acquire the buildings and start a college for women. The Vice-Chancellor said that the University should not make any distinctions of sex or race or creed.

Mr. G. N. Gokhale (Karachi) asked whether an institution of 70 years tradition should be allowed to end in a sale of the buildings, which might be used for any purpose. The Bombay University owed a responsibility to the posterity and he urged that the Senate should think twice before deciding the question.

Replying to the debate Father Duhr observed that to accept the scheme in a rush was impossible and if his amendment was not carried, he would certainly vote against the original proposition. The amendment was carried by a large majority.

10 Years' Jail For Kidnapping

PESHAWAR, February 16. The City Magistrate, Peshawar, has sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment each of three Pathans, who waylaid a tonga on Dalazak Road, in January last to kidnap a young man.

The latter was rescued by the Deputy Superintendent of Police of Sadar Station Peshawar.—A.P.

MERELY FOR DEFENCE

U. S. Secretary Laughs At Fears Of War With Japan

(By CHAMAN LAL). TOKIO, (By Mail). "I don't understand why there should be talk of a war between the United States and Japan—there is no reason whatever for the two friendly nations to cross arms—there is nothing which cannot be settled amicably through a frank exchange of views."

With these words, the American Secretary of War, George H. Dern, greeted the news of Japan's abrogation of the Washington treaty.

"I always laugh at the talk of an American-Japanese war," MERELY FOR DEFENCE Question: "Please explain to me why the United States is enlarging her army."

Answer: "We mean to increase the standing national troops to 165,000 men and 14,000 officers. That is the minimum for defence. We are also trying to reorganize the army structure."

Question: "I am told that in the future airplanes will be more important than fighting vessels for the purpose of national defence. Is that true?"

Answer: "The army has a greater number of airplanes than the navy. We have great confidence in the air forces as an important means of defence."

ADVANCE WOOLLEN INDUSTRY IN INDIA

Representative Conference In Cawnpore

A Cawnpore correspondent writes:—

Representatives, from all Provinces, of the Distributive side of the Woollen, Worsted, and Hosiery Industries, foregathered in Cawnpore, the cradle of modern woollen manufacture in India, to attend a Conference which opened in the Lalim Club on 11th inst., where they considered the varied and difficult problems with which the industry is now confronted.

The discussions covered all phases of the industry. The Conference was presided over by Mr. G. V. Lewis and among the interesting items on the Agenda were the following lectures:

- (1) "Anthrenus Vorax": Life History and Methods of eliminating or controlling this pest, by Mr. W. R. Watt, MA, BSc, DIC, FGS, of the United Provinces.
- (2) "The Art of Salesmanship": by Mr. Muni Lal of the Punjab.
- (3) "Advertising as the point of sale": By Mr. J. J. Haslett, Publicity Expert of the Punjab.
- (4) "The Cinematograph as a Selling Force": By Mr. Kapoor Chand, Film Producer of Bombay.
- (5) "Selling Problems of Today": By Mr. Premchandra of Bengal.
- (6) "Indian Customs and their Influence on Trade Development": By Mr. T. S. R. Iyengar of Bangalore.
- (7) "The Woollen, Worsted, and Hosiery Industries" illustrated with cinematograph films, by Mr. G. V. Lewis of Cawnpore.

ESSENTIALS FOR SUCCESS. In an interview, Mr. Lewis said that "to benefit fully from improving trade conditions it is essential for manufacturers to concentrate on finding, developing and maintaining markets for their products while as much time, thought, energy and ability should be given to these factors as is applied to the problems of production and finance."

Principal Limaye supported the motion and Principal Shah opposed.

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Easy To Defend But Hard To Invade

NO BLOCKADE TACTICS WILL SUCCEED AGAINST JAPAN

Admiral Suetsugu Contrasts Her Situation With Germany's, At End Of World War

(By CHAMAN LAL). TOKIO, (By Mail).

That Japan is invincible and no naval power, however great, can really blockade Japan is the view of Admiral Suetsugu, commander of a Japanese Naval Base.

CONTRAST TO GERMANY Discussing the question at length he says:—

From the defensive standpoint such a fate as eventually befell Germany, who was compelled to let the allied forces dictate terms because of the hunger of her people, cannot come to Japan, her geographical advantage making it impossible for any prospective invaders to effectively blockade the Island Empire.

Supposing the Pacific becomes the future battlefield, Japan should rigidly fortify vantage points to maintain effective communications between them, and to mobilize the fleet in accordance with the movements of the enemy fleet. This ought to be obvious even to laymen.

EASY TO DEFEND.

It can be easily seen that Japan is a country easy to defend, but difficult to invade from without. But then, so are Britain and the United States. As long as they are contented with defending their own shores, their defensive problems will be simple.

It is precisely for this consideration that Japan has been urging equality of armament in the London pourparlers. She has been advocating the establish-

ment of a common upper limit within which the powers concerned shall be able to fulfil their own defence requirements without any power becoming a menace to another.

UNJUST INSISTENCE. It is clear that the American and British insistence upon retaining superior ratio is not justified. Their demands if recognized, would give them margin enough to wage a war on us, but would leave us powerless to do as much to them."

VEILING SINGAPORE.

The British seem to be very nervous about Singapore, which is to be put under a heavy veil. "The Singapore Government introduced to-day a revision bill to safeguard the military effectiveness of the various ports of the Straits Settlements, to the Legislative Assembly. The plan proposes to ban landings by foreign military, naval, and air officers from their respective naval vessels," says a cable to a Tokyo paper.

It aims at the prevention of inquiries for military purposes by foreign countries. The ports of Singapore, Penang and Malacca would be included in the regulations if the legislation is approved.

It is also learnt that landing will be permitted only in cases where special permits are issued. It does not allow even landing for pleasure, such as for attendance a cinema houses. Landing for the purpose of attending official functions is excepted.

Indore Letter

MR. BAPNA'S SUCCESSOR

I.C.S. Officer May Be Appointed Prime Minister

(From Our Correspondent.) INDORE, Feb. 15.

Speculation is rife as to who will succeed Rai Bahadur S. M. Bapna, Prime Minister, when he retires towards the end of this year, on expiry of his tenure of office. In certain quarters it is held that Mr. Bapna may choose to relinquish his post earlier than expected. Many aspirants are said to be in the race; an I. C. S. officer is, however being talked of as the most probable successor.

Alluding to the proposed All-India Federation in the course of his speech delivered at Dalia, the Hon'ble Mr. K. S. P. A. G. in Central India declared that "the artificial system of keeping the Provinces and the States of India in separate water-tight compartments dictated, as it was, by a series of historical accidents, cannot, in my opinion, indefinitely survive and must eventually make way for a constitution which will give to all the Administrative units in India, a due share of authority in the determination of questions affecting India as a whole, and a prospect, of becoming welded together as a great self-governing dominion."

AFGHAN DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS

PESHAWAR, Feb. 16.

The "Islah" notifies the following Afghan diplomatic appointments.

All Muhammad Khan, Afghan Minister Plenipotentiary in London is to be Minister in Switzerland and Afghanistan's representative in League of Nations.

Allahanawaz Khan Minister of Public works, Kabul, is to be Afghan Minister at Berlin.

Muhammad Akbar Khan, Director of health, Kabul, is to be Minister in Rome, Vice Muhammad Qasim Khan, recalled.—A. P.

of the city, lucidly described the work done by the Karachi Municipality under the presidency of Mr. Jamshed Mehta.

The President, Mrs. Tyabji, in her address spoke about the propaganda class opened by Mrs. Hamid Ali, at Satara for Rural Uplift, and gave to all those who were present an idea of the silent but useful work she is doing there.

The proceedings terminated after a vote of thanks to the chair by Miss Subhadra Jadhav.

YEAR'S LEASE OF LIFE TO BARODA ASSEMBLY

Cold Damage Lowers Castor Seeds Production Estimates

(From Our Correspondent.) BARODA, Feb. 14.

The Baroda Government has extended the life of the Legislative Assembly for one year more. Hence all preparations of election activities in the districts, have been stopped.

The Director of Agriculture publishes forecasts of castor crop for 1934-35 which is expected to be 54.79, 42.88 and 52.46 per cent less in Baroda, Navsari and Mehsana Districts, very less in Amreli and 50 per cent less in the whole of the State than last year due to the severe cold wave during the middle of January. The production of 75,887 acreage approximates 2,126 tons.

Baroda City records 56 deaths during the week-ending 9th inst. and include two small-pox, one measles and 25 fever.



FORTIFY AGAINST FEVER AND CHILLS

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IF IT'S BAYER IT'S GOOD

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CAFASPIRIN

THE SAFE ASPIRIN FOR THE TROPICS

JAPAN PREPARED TO HELP INDIAN INDUSTRY

Japanese Businessman's Assurance To Members Of Mysore Chamber Of Commerce

(From Our Correspondent.) BANGALORE, Feb. 13.

Far from being a source of the ruin to the world's industrial organisation and forcing its civilisation down to a lower level, Japan was doing at the present day a great service for world economy. By her advanced industrial and commercial policy, Japan was placing her goods within easy reach of large masses of the backward people of the world, whose purchasing power was yet very low and to whom a decrease in prices therefore meant a considerable benefit. In short, Japan was doing inestimable services towards the economic progress of the world.

These were the observations made by Mr. M. Senda, a prominent Japanese businessman in Calcutta and adviser to the Japanese Delegation at the recent Simla Indo-Japanese conference, who addressed the members of the Mysore Chamber of Commerce, this evening.

JAPAN'S ADVANCE

Mr. Senda spoke at length about the remarkable advance, Japan has made in recent years in the industrial world and pointed out that this expansion was the fruit of the last 50 years' undaunted and determined effort and labour on the part of the Government and the people with the most whole-hearted co-operation. One noticeable feature about the industrial expansion of Japan, was that the Government co-operated with the people and guided them. The people were appreciative of the efforts of the Government and took the lead. Thus, both the Government and the people worked for the common cause, viz., national advancement.

TARIFF WALLS

Mr. Senda next pointed out as a result of the policy of the Government of India in raising the tariff walls against Japanese goods, the Japanese Government was rather reluctant to some extent to show some of their factories to Indians. There was this feeling, but he hoped this feeling would soon vanish.

Mr. Senda observed that if people in Mysore wanted his co-operation in the matter of starting an artificial silk weaving factory, he would be too glad to give all possible assistance and some capital also. Experts could be got from Japan.

WORKERS IN JAPAN

AND INDIA Speaking about labour conditions in Japan, Mr. Senda said that the aim of both Government and employers was to have a con-

tented labour. Labour conditions were extremely favourable from the industrialist or capitalist point of view. The workers were almost all literate and they were provided in all modern factories with dormitories for a comfortable and healthy living, hospitals, schools and libraries for improving their intellect, club houses for indoor enjoyment and playgrounds for out door sports, all these free of charge. Contentment of labour, was itself of the utmost importance in producing efficiency. Besides the vigorous enforcement of compulsory education by the Government had considerably heightened the general standard of the intellect of the workers, making it far easier for them than before to make use and adapt themselves to modern machinery. There was absolutely no illiteracy among the workers, and he would say that the average standard of education of a worker in Japan was higher than that of an average worker in the western countries.

Mr. Senda next referred to the starting of a steel factory by him near Calcutta, in collaboration with Mr. Agarwalla.

CRIES AGAINST JAPAN

Finally, Mr. Senda observed that the cries raised against Japan, such as "Menace of Japanese competition", "Japanese Dumping", "Yellow peril" etc., were all not justified. He presented the case for Japan in a clear and comprehensive manner and tried to show that Japan was doing inestimable services towards the economic progress of the world. Japan placed in the market cheap and durable goods within the easy reach of large masses of the backward people of the world, whose purchasing power was yet very low. Another valuable service, which Japan was doing, was that in certain cases the cheapness of the Japanese goods had created new demands, which would never have been satisfied at all if Japan had not produced as cheaply as she was actually producing. Thus Japan was educating people who had not been accustomed to a particular thing to require it in the future.

BHUTTO'S SIND TOUR PROGRAMME

The Hon'ble Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto, Minister of Local Self Government, will proceed on a tour to Sind on April 2 and will visit Mirpurkhas, Sukkur, Jacobabad, Shikarpur, Larkana, Dadu, Hyderabad and Karachi returning to Bombay on April 20.



He faces death cheerfully for the honor of the regiment!

THE LIVES OF A BENGAL LANCER

with GARY COOPER - FRANCHOT TONE
RICHARD CROMWELL - SIR GUY STANDING
C. AUDREY SMITH - KATHLEEN BURKE

A Paramount Picture - Directed by Henry Hathaway

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GAMBLING WITH DESTINY OF INDIAN MASSES

Federation Is Permanent Enslavement For Spurious Unity

The "New Statesman and Nation" writing on India Bill discusses says:—

The House of Commons opened its discussion of the India Bill this week in presence of the fact that Indian opinion, with an unexpected approach to unanimity, has already rejected it. It is not yet known how the vote in the All-India Legislative Assembly will go. Probably it will not be dramatic, and it may even at this historic moment reflect the wretched communal jealousies that divide Indians. The facts, however, are these. The Congress Party stands for the unqualified rejection of the entire scheme. So does the extreme Hindu Left Wing, which insists on emphasising its special dislike of the communal award. Together these two, with a few Sikhs and Muslims, of "Congress" colour, constitute a majority of the elected Indian members. The Moslem view, as voiced in the resolution of Mr. Jinnah's party, is rather subtler. It likes the communal award, and no wonder. It wants some vital amendments (which it is not likely to get) in the scheme of provincial autonomy. But it roundly condemns as "bad" the whole federal plan, and wishes to begin with responsible central government in British India, leaving the Princes outside. These cross-currents of opinion may save the Government from a spectacular defeat, if it calls the official and nominate members to its aid. The fact remains that the whole mass of the elected members has recorded its hostility to the entire architectural plan of this Federation. Hindus and Moslems are agreed in rejecting its central strategical conception—the idea of calling in the Princes to neutralise Hindu democracy. They are also agreed in condemning the more reactionary features of the provincial constitutions. Where they differ, it is according to plan. We will not say that the communal award was consciously designed to divide them; enough that it was well-calculated to have that effect.

INDIA WILL NOT BE RECONCILED

The National Government is in a position to treat this record of Indian opinion as a negligible and meaningless fact and, with its eyes open, impose a constitution upon India. It is possible and even probable that Indians can be found among the princes, the plutocrats and the wealthier lawyers to work this constitution with the aid of the communal dissensions that it aggravates. But no good will come of it. India will not be reconciled, nor can any Indian Government emerge from it capable of grappling creatively with the desperate social and economic problems of a sub-continent that is little better than a vast rural slum. Sooner or later the banked-up fires of rebellion will break out again, and then, it may be, even Tories will regret that they imposed a constitution that contains in itself no provisions for amendment.

Again this view, among Liberals and even in the Labour Party, a more tolerant view of this constitution has come to prevail. This opinion is the natural consequence of the magnificent fuss that Mr. Churchill has made. "Surely," the average Liberal reflects, "if this constitution is so distasteful to the die-hards, it must represent a really valuable instalment of Indian freedom. Perhaps the safeguards are excessive, but after all, though a Viceroy may have these very favourable 'special powers', one need not suppose that he will often exercise them; they will gradually lapse. Responsible government, however illusory it may be at the centre, is genuine enough in the provinces. Finally, though no Liberal can admire a propertied franchise or communal electorates, or those arrangements which give double representation to landed property and industrial capital, or the really shocking Upper Chambers of rich men armed with a veto that will hamper the legislative work of the five chief provinces, even these blemishes may be removed by Parliament after the lapse of ten years. We regret that the promise of dominion status is not embodied in the preamble, but after all this bill does take a long step in the evolution of the Indian Dominion that must eventually come."

EXCESSIVE SAFEGUARDS

It would be possible to answer this cheerful view of the Bill point by point. The mischief of excessive safeguards, some of them designed to preserve the control of

the City over Indian finance, is not so much that they will often be used, but that they poison the atmosphere and create revolt by suggesting distrust. A provincial governor will rarely have to use his "special powers", because his Cabinet (over which he is to preside) will never be allowed to forget that he holds them always in reserve. We believe that the necessary "safeguards" could have been secured in a much less objectionable way. If the Federal Court had been made the custodian of the positive rights of minorities, British residents and others, as defined in the constitution. Again, the provinces are not, in fact, as autonomous as they look, since they must depend on the Centre for any considerable expansion of the revenues required for the social services. Again, though the ultra-conservative provincial constitutions can be reviewed in ten years, in the interval we are handing India over to be ruled by its propertied class, and nowhere on this earth are users, small industrialists and wholly parasitic landlords a less enlightened crew. Finally, the failure to fix any date for the Indianisation of the army renders the hope of an early or rapid evolution towards dominion status extremely precarious.

IMPERIALIST STATE-CRAFT

There is, however, a consideration that in our view aways every other, and forbids us to regard this Bill as an instalment of reform that one grudgingly accepts for lack of something better, 'ne calling in of the princes to neutralise the Hindu masses (who in any event are barely represented) was a clear stroke of imperialist statecraft. The Princes, with very few exceptions, are old-world autocrats, ultra-conservatives on every political, social, and economic question. They are notoriously in leading-strings to Smaia, and yet they have the merit of looking like Indians. With only two or three exceptions their States enjoy no civic or political rights, and their representatives in the Federal Legislature will be their personal nominees. Once there they will dominate it, for less than a quarter of the total population they will have in the Lower House a third of the voting power, and in the Upper House forty per cent. The Federation starts, therefore, with an irreducible conservative block which needs only a slight reinforcement from the over-represented propertied element of British India to dominate the peninsula for ever. Elections may be held; the provinces may send up time after time big radical contingents, but with the help of a handful of minority groups the Princes can keep property in the saddle for any period of time that need concern us.

FEDERATION IS SHAM

The worst is still to come. The provisions for representation in the provinces, in our view very reactionary, can after ten years be amended. But no one, not even the Parliament at Westminster, can touch these Princes or lessen their rights. They enter as sovereign parties to a Treaty. It would be "ultra vires" to impose on them any charter of civil or political rights, to lessen their excessive voting strength, or to require them to carry out any species of election. This they will do, if ever at their own good pleasure.

Few have realised this aspect of the constitution. In our view it buys a spurious unity for the peninsula at the cost of permanent enslavement to the ugliest form of reaction. Some answers are possible. It may be said that the Princes are merely the drilled bodyguard of the Viceroy, which will vote as it is told. In that case the Federation is an even worse sham than it looks. Or else, it may be said that one day the Princes will be driven to grant constitutions. It may be so. But some of them have fairly strong armies; all of them can count on the Paramount Power to suppress rebellion; few of them (perhaps four) face any free or organised opinion, or needed fear a free press. To hand over India to these obscurantist despots, on the chance that resolutions will occur within any predictable time in hundreds of the most variously situated States, strikes us as a peculiarly irresponsible form of optimism. One has no right to gamble in this way with the destiny of the Indian masses.

For two main reasons, then, we believe that the Opposition should fight this Bill in the spirit of men

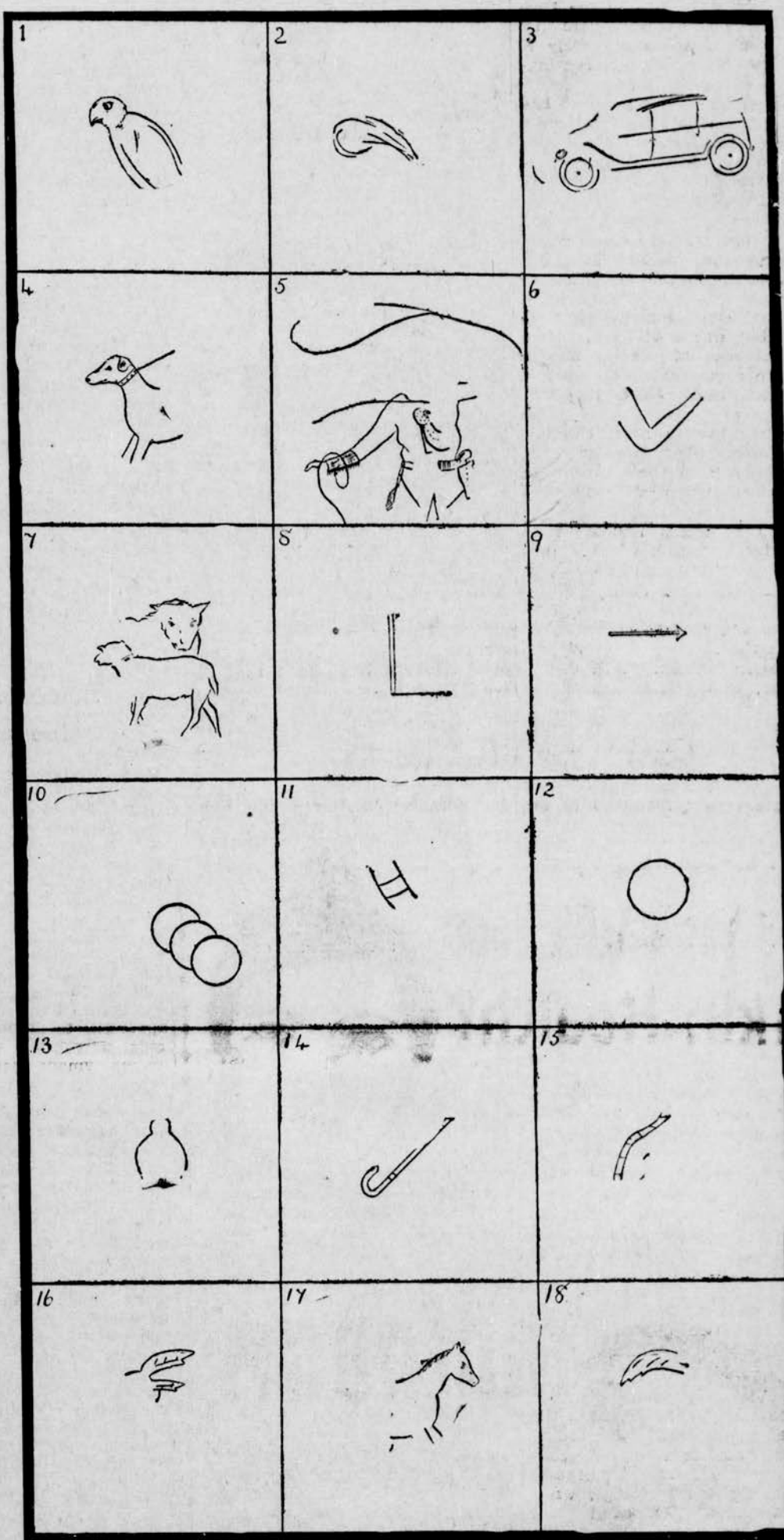
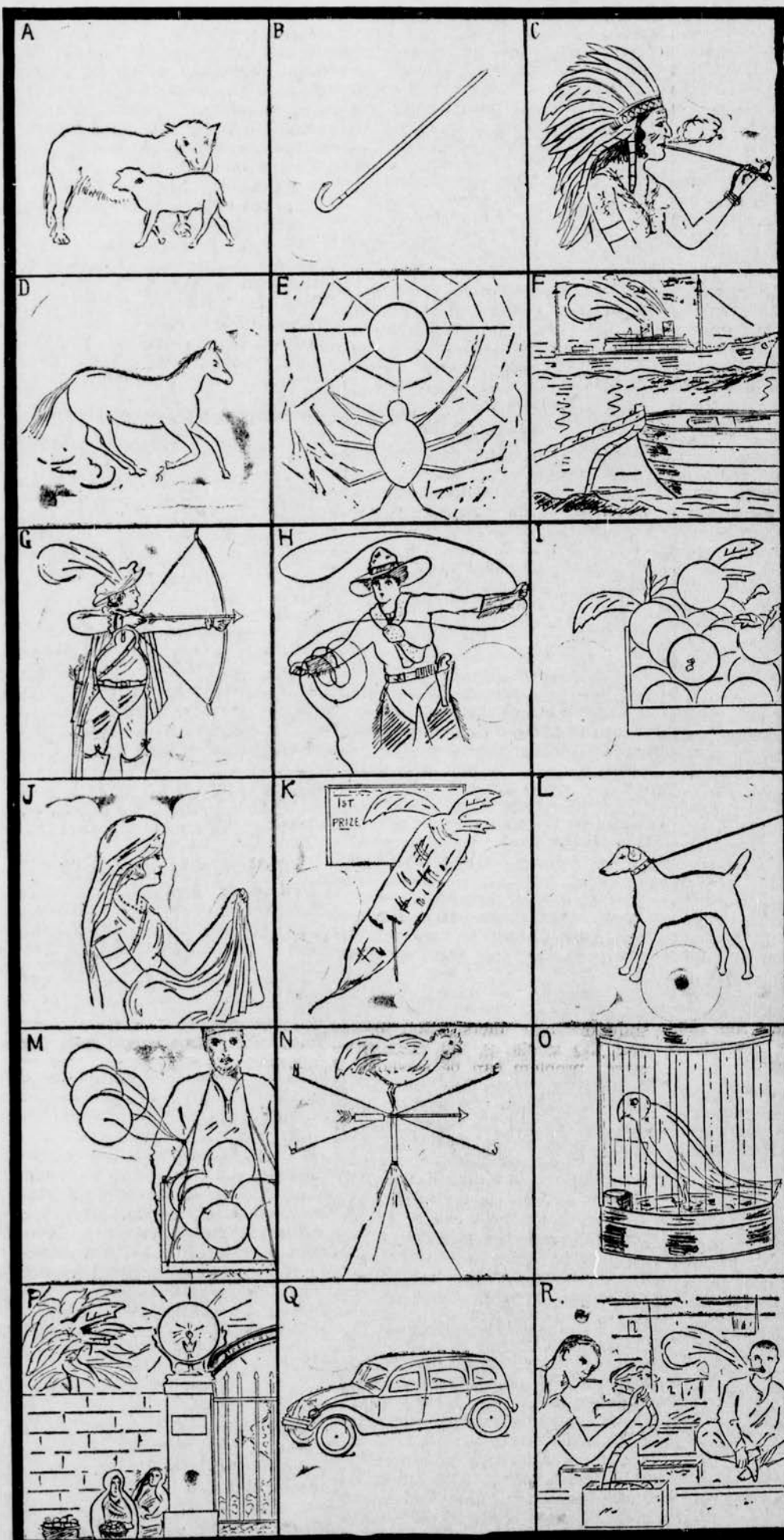
OBJECTS & PARTS COMPETITION

1st Prize
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Consolation
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In this competition which is indeed very simple but at the same time interesting you are asked to find out the parts belonging to the corresponding objects in the two sets of pictures. Pictures on the left are marked A, B, C and those on the right are numbered 1, 2 and 3. Illustrations on the right are exact parts of objects shown on the left. For instance illustration No. 14 on the right is part of a walking stick which is shown in "B" on the left.

The Solutions must be submitted in the Entry Coupon which will be found in the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition of the 10th, 17th and 24th February: 1935.

Closing Date 27th February, 1935.

who mean, when they get the chance, to deal with India on a very different footing. This settlement breaks the Prime Minister's pledge of free negotiations between equals, and it hands India over, without the possibility of amendments, to the Princes. For that reason it cannot be tolerated as a harmless, if inadequate, instalment of reform. It threatens irreparable harm. Mr. Lansbury in his moving broadcast address appealed to the Government to withdraw the Bill and throw on Indians the responsibility for framing their own constitution. The new fact at Delhi makes such a course possible. When even the Mohammedans the prop of British rule and the models of loyalty, declare the scheme of Federation "bad" and unacceptable, is it prudent to proceed with it?

WORK BY STAGES

For our part we have always thought that the work should have been done by two stages. First, let the autonomous province

be constituted (but without Upper House and plural representation for property). Then without delay let the self-governing provinces combine to form a federation. As for the Princes' States, let them come in on the same terms, that is to say when they accept a common charter of civil and political rights, and a common electoral system. This might have been done, and in fact nearly was done, towards the close of the Round Table Conference. The Indians, however, would have none of it, because they distrusted this Government, and feared endless delay or worse than delay, in constituting the Federation.

There are ways of meeting that difficulty. It is possible to lay it down explicitly that within a year after the provinces are constituted on the new basis their popular Chambers shall elect delegations in effect a Constituent Assembly. It will have at its disposal all the volumes of evidence and all the memoranda written for the Round

Table. It should be free to decide on all matters of purely Indian concern. The few vital things that concern this country, mainly the arrangements for the transitional period, must, of course be subject to negotiation. The Dominion should be actually constituted, save that for some defined period of years, while the army is Indianised, certain of its rights must remain in abeyance. It should be understood that, in the interim Indians are free in debate and free in association, as they are not to-day under a network of repressive legislation, and with the two leaders, Jawaharlal Nehru and Ghaffar Khan, who rank only after Gandhi in popular affection, kept in what looks like permanent confinement. This would be our petition, even now and even to this Government. But if it hardens its heart, then we shall hope that a Labour Government may arrive in time to carry some such programme before this fatal Federation is actually in being.

BETTER FACILITIES FOR HAJIS

(From A Correspondent.)

The Haj pilgrims who were embarking from South and East African Ports desired to travel to India after performing the pilgrimage were hitherto put to much hardship and loss of time on account of the fact that they had to wait till all pilgrims holding return tickets from India, who held a preferential claim for accommodation on board India-bound ships, had been provided for.

Now, however, the Government of India have, as a result of the efforts of Mr. Hajee Ismail Ahmed Bhabha, the well-known South African, made

arrangements for the convenience and conveyance of African pilgrims from Jeddah to Bombay. In future, if they deposit a certain amount with the shipping Company by whose ship they intend to go to the Hejaz, and the firm concerned makes arrangements with the Mogal line's Agents at Bombay or Jeddah, for the issue of the passage ticket, they shall be treated exactly like pilgrims holding return tickets from India e.g. on the "First come, first serve" principle; and it will be open to them to sail to India without having to wait for all return ticket holders to be accommodated, as in the past.

The amount of the deposit to be made by a South and East African pilgrim, before leaving his place of origin, will be as follows:—First Class, Rs. 200-8-0; Second Class, Rs. 100-8-0; Deck, Rs. 61-8; inclusive of charges for food during the voyage.



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Economic Freedom Solves Unemployment

GIRI QUOTES JAWAHARLAL IN ASSEMBLY

Govt. Must Honour Washington Convention

NEW DELHI, (By Mail). Speaking on the Unemployment Relief question in the Assembly on Wednesday Mr. V. V. Giri said: "I rise to support the amendment moved by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Joshi.

The original Convention on unemployment was the outcome of the Treaty of Versailles which initiated the proposition that unless humane conditions of labour existed in every country, there would be no peace, harmony or contentment in the world. Therefore, that Convention recognised the necessity for prevention of unemployment. As a Member of the League of Nations, the Government of India ought to have followed and ought to follow the guiding principles set up by that convention. It may be noted that the original Washington Convention of the year 1919 was ratified by the Government of India as a Member of the League.

That Convention required the High Contracting parties that were parties to that Convention to keep information, statistical or otherwise, with respect to the figures of unemployment; and further that Convention required the Government to report from time to time what they have done to combat unemployment, what they have done to give relief to the unemployed. On the other hand, it further required the Governments that were parties to that Convention to set up free employment agencies by the central authorities, having committees of employers and workers to report from time to time how those agencies are working. I beg to submit that if the Government of India had implemented the spirit of that Convention to which they are parties, we would have been to-day in a position to have figures relating to unemployment and to-day this Government would have been in a position to implement the present convention with respect to unemployment insurance.

NOT TOO LATE

However, I hope the Government will consider that it is not too late to mend and will immediately follow up the unemployment Convention originally agreed upon in the year 1919 at Washington. The present Convention before the House is that it is the primary duty of any civilised State to see that every able-bodied worker, who can be employed is employed. But unfortunately in this country the right to live has not been conceded. It is curious that when the right, if I may say so, to commit suicide is punishable by the law of the land, the Government of this country does not concede to everyone the right to live by conceding the right to work. I submit the right to live is the fundamental right which is inherent in any constitution worth the name and a constitution is not worth the paper on which it is written if this right is not guaranteed. The House deliberated on this Resolution in the year 1926 when a resolution was brought on the question of unemployment.

RATIFYING CONVENTION

In the year 1919, this Government ratified the Convention on unemployment. In the year 1934 a resolution brought forward by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Joshi was discussed at great length. The Department of Industries and Labour of which my Hon. friend Sir Frank Noyce is the member in charge has conceived thrice and brought forth nothing. The fourth time they come to this House to place before this House that Government are not prepared to ratify a Convention of this type.

JOSHI'S AMENDMENT

We on this side support Mr. Joshi's amendment, which is of a very moderate character, for this reason, that we do not want the Government of India immediately to ratify the Convention but we request the Government to take immediate and genuine steps here and now and continue to take such steps till the unemployment problem is solved. That is the position, and if the Government is not prepared even to accept that position, we do not know really where we are. If there is determination, if there is the human touch on the part of the Government of India, certainly this Convention can be ratified at an early date.

The object of this Convention

may be achieved by the following steps, and I in my own humble way, would put before the House some suggestions. So far as the convention is concerned, it does not relate to agricultural workers and so there is no use of talking a great deal about that, and I would like to assure my Hon. friend Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad, here that we on this side of the House are but only as much interested in agricultural workers but far more interested in agricultural workers than even in industrial workers, because agricultural workers form the bulk of the population of this country, and, therefore, unless the condition of the agricultural workers improves, there is no hope of salvation for this country.

PROBLEM OF AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

This resolution will not allow us to discuss as to how the unemployment or under-employment problem of the agricultural workers can be solved, otherwise I can assure you that I am in a position to give a detailed programme as to how agricultural workers also can be provided and relieved of unemployment. I would, therefore, submit in the first instance that the State as the guardian of the workers must create not merely temporary works to relieve unemployment, but it must be in a position to have permanent works so that day in and day out anybody who is unemployed can have a place in such works.

"PLANNED ECONOMY" Sir M. Visvesvaraya, you may remember, has recently written a book called "Planned Economy", in which he gave a ten-year plan and he showed how the unemployment problem can be solved if only the Central Government takes courage in its hands and lay down at least 2 crores of rupees a year for the next ten years, and he showed by facts and figures how the whole of the unemployment problem can be solved. I wonder why the Government of India does not think in those terms. Unless, as I said, there is the human touch and there is a feeling that we sitting in bungalows cannot understand the difficulties of the poor people who walk in the streets and starve for want of food, unless there is that real and genuine desire to relieve the sufferings of the poor people, we really cannot do much to relieve unemployment.

PERMANENT REMEDY

Mr. Lloyd George recently has been writing a good deal on this question of unemployment and you will remember that he has stated that instead of paying unemployment doles, if money can be invested in land and settlement of the land is made, it would be more productive and would provide a permanent remedy and solve the unemployment problem in his country. Just at the present time in the United States, the greatest efforts are being made to relieve workers of unemployment.

During the last two or three years, you may know that the Government were able to take into employment at least five to six million people and they have been adopting measures of a permanent character by which the whole unemployment problem will be solved for all time to come.

PROBLEM OF INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

I quite agree with my friend Mr. Joshi that we need not take up the whole question at one time, we need not take up the whole question of solving the unemployment problem of the 40 millions on a single day. We can first take up the problem of solving unemployment of the industrial workers. At the present moment it is estimated that the industrial workers in this country are five millions. I quote from the Lochan Committee's Report which says: "While the non-agricultural wage-earning population of India has been estimated at as large a figure as 25,000,000 the number of persons engaged in organised industrial labour alone appears on the best opinion we can form, to approach five millions."

I should like to submit, Sir, that it is the duty of the Government in the first instance to provide for unemployment, but I can assure the House this much, that if you educate the workers, if you take steps to combat unemployment, the economic position of

POWER HOUSE IN TRAVANCORE

Maharaja To Lay Foundation Stone

NEW DELHI, February 17. Their Highnesses the Maharaja and Maharani of Travancore, who spent about four weeks here will leave Delhi on February 20, reaching Quilon on February 23. The Maharaja will then proceed to Munnar in Travancore State to lay the foundation stone of the Power House, which forms a part of a huge hydro-electric scheme, which is being proceeded with at a cost of Rs. 19 lakhs.

The foundation stone will be laid on March 1, and in the morning of the following day. His Highness will open a bridge across the river Periyar. The hydro-electric operations, it is expected, will be completed by the end of this year.

It has been calculated that, this enterprise of Travancore State will stimulate industrial activity, supplying power to the planting districts, and promote cottage industries in the low land and spinning mills in North Travancore. The completion of the scheme is keenly awaited by industrial organisations of Northern and Central Travancore.—United Press.

The workers will be improved. Even if you take only these five million workers in industrial areas and start a Pusa fund to be subscribed every month equally by the Government, by the employers and by the workers, it will itself bring in at least two million rupees a year, and certainly you can start with it as a basis for unemployment relief.

Sir, I can assure this Hon'ble House that the workers are not so ignorant. If they understand that they will be able to solve the unemployment problem of the country, they will surely make a beginning, but for that there must be the active support of the Government of the country as well as of the employers. I would like to give an example.

SHORT-TIME EMPLOYMENT

Another way in which you can solve the unemployment problem with respect to some of the industries; with which I am intimately connected is by short-time employment or by a system of leave by rotation. If only Government had adopted in a reasonable manner, after discussing with organisation of employers and employees, some of these methods, much of the retrenchment on our railways which now exists—I believe there are about 47,000 workers unemployed on the railways alone, could have been avoided, and if supposing there was a plan for relieving unemployment, this problem could have been solved. Government did not take prompt steps to organise relief, but if they had taken steps from the year when they had ratified the unemployment Convention of 1919.

Mr. President. The Hon'ble Member's time is up.

Mr. V. V. Giri: Can I have two minutes more?

Mr. President: I should like to adjourn the House at quarter to 6. The Hon'ble member has two minutes more.

WHAT JAWAHAR SAID

Mr. Giri: I would only like to quote a passage before concluding my observations, containing the view of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who is one of the most honoured patriots in this country, who has suffered and is still suffering for the cause of the poor and oppressed people (cheers from Congress benches), and that passage is quite relevant to this question. In his article in the book entitled "Whither India?" he writes thus: "But whether socialism or communism is the right answer or some other one, one thing is certain—that the answer must be in terms of economics and not merely politics. For India and the world are oppressed by economic problems and there is no escaping this; so long as the fullest economic freedom does not come, there can be no freedom, whatever the political structure may be. Economic freedom must of course include political freedom. That is the reality today; all else is myth and delusion."

I submit, Sir that if the Government is prepared to co-operate with those who represent the workers, with those who represent the people of the country and begin to discuss with them practical problems, they will certainly be able to come to proper and satisfactory conclusions, and I am sure that if only the Government have the will, they can solve not only the unemployment problem to which this Convention relates, but also the unemployment problem as a whole in this country. (Cheers from Congress Benches). —A.P.

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—A.P.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

"Railway Servants Travelling in Second Class"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Under the above caption, a correspondent Mr. R. M. Vagh has poured his vials of jaundiced wrath on the devoted heads of a section of Railway employees and if he had it in his powers would straightway dis-inherit them from the alleged luxury and undeserved comfort which they are supposed to be enjoying now and probably also aim his shaft at the Railway employees travelling III class.

No serious-minded man with a sense of proportion would care to enter the list against the correspondent employed by him to enlist the false sympathies of the fare-paying suburban passengers. His arguments, when analysed, come to no more than this of the one-eyed man in the story wishing to put out both from the sockets of his neighbour because of the latter enjoying the full as against the former's partial vision. It is a pity and it is obvious he is not a Railway servant for then one could have judged how far deep and genuine his sympathies for the suffering fare-paying public were if, indeed, he had put forth the same views which is doubtful. The comparison instituted between the Railway employees and others employed in Government and commercial bodies is fallacious as the conditions of pay and service are in most cases most dissimilar and both are compensated in one way or the other for the deficiencies and draw-backs inherent in their respective spheres of occupation. For example, Government servants in similar grades are in enjoyment of many privileges in the matter of allowances of different kinds, leave of various descriptions, holidays, local, communal, general and of every other description and shorter working hours, pensionary rights, etc., which are denied to employees either in Government or Company Railways. Similarly employees in business concerns are in enjoyment of many traditional but un-stipulated privileges and perquisites in the matter of pay, bonus, etc., which no Railway employee could think of. The comment that men serving elsewhere and drawing high salaries are not in a position to travel second class only betrays the inferiority complex and the warped mentality of that section of our countrymen of whom the correspondent appears to be a typical representative for these men would rather like to go on hoarding money-bags in preference to their own personal comforts and conveniences however high placed they might be and however easy for them to pay for the second class travel. On the other hand, examples could be quoted of many among the enlightened middle classes even with moderate salaries living in comparatively high-rented and decent quarters in preference to old, dilapidated, dingy and dirty chawls on a petty monthly rental of Rs. 15 which are known to be populated by men of rank and means in this city. How is this phenomenon to be explained?

The Railway administrations, who have conferred this privilege of free second class travel on their employees, should, on the other hand, be congratulated on their broad outlook and for setting an example to other employers to follow in the matter of providing the necessary means for a higher standard of living to their employees and no baiting nor any amount of plausible pleading would, we hope, be taken seriously by any enlightened organisation of employers and deflect them from discharging their responsibilities towards their loyal and hard-working staff whose standard of living is none too high as compared with that of employees in other public services.

It were better if Mr. Vagh could employ his zeal and abilities to agitate among the high dividend-earning money-bags and fat-salaried public servants and persuade these folks to travel in comfort by really paying for second class and thus make the Railway administrations provide the necessary accommodation for them instead of his shouting at the lot of a handful of Railway servants who deserve better of the public.—Yours, etc.,

A THIRD CLASS RAILWAY SERVANT.

Board Of Film Censors

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Is it a fact that the Cine-

ma Board of Film Censors, Bombay, was brought into existence more than ten years ago?

2. Is it a fact that the Board has, since then, one part-time Secretary who is also a professor in the Elphinstone College, Bombay?

3. Is it necessary that the Secretary should always be a man from the Education Department?

4. Is it a fact that the Secretary who belongs to the Indian Education Service, is always liable to transfer to any other college in the Bombay Presidency?

5. Is it not, therefore, advisable to have an independent person as full time Secretary or part-time Secretary and part-time Inspector?

6. Is it a fact that the present Secretary was given this additional work as Secretary to the Board because his initial salary in the Education Department was about Rs. 400 or so?

7. Is it not proper, in view of the vast unemployment and other considerations, that a person who is already getting a fairly fat salary, should combine two duties in himself?

8. Is it not a fact that since the establishment of this Board more than ten years ago not a single Mohammedan Inspector has been appointed, although most of the films happen to be in Urdu and pertain to the history and religion of Islam, in one way or the other?

9. Is it a fact that no one of the two Inspectors possesses a thorough knowledge of Urdu or in any way acquainted with Islamic literature and history?

10. Is it a fact that in the past such films have been passed by the Board as were afterward banned in Upper India or objected to by the public for being obscene?

11. Is it a fact that the Urdu press of Bombay has pressed on several occasions for the appointment of a Mussalman as an Inspector?

12. What is the exact number of cinemas and film companies in the Bombay Presidency to-day? What were their number when these two Inspectors were appointed.—Yours, etc.,

MOHAMMAD ABDUR RAHMAN

Bombay, February 12.

"Auction" Of Toddy Shops

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Since 1933 the Excise authorities have found a novel and ingenious method of disposing of the licences to sell toddy in Bombay. A public auction is held on a particularly notified day and tenders are also invited for the same licences that are put for the public auction. Such tenders are received by the Collector of Bombay till a day previous to the auction and as usual with the tender system a certain amount of deposit is asked for with it. At the public auction licence after licence is put for auction and bids are received openly. The Collector of Bombay who presides over the auctions tries his level best to get as much more amount as he can realise and after the last bid is received he cries "halt" (i.e., "Tran War" and actually knocks down the hammer. The highest bidder naturally hopes to get a licence but in many cases he "does not get it." The Collector then goes through the tenders that are opened on the spot and if he finds a higher price than the highest bid offered in the public auction, the auction price is set aside and the licence is given to the tenderer! Thus the "giving away" of licences goes on till the last licence is disposed of. This dual system has been introduced in disposing of toddy licences since 1933 as I have said before and the licences have allowed it to go on without demur. Flattered and encouraged by the silent acquiescence of the licensees the authorities wanted to dispose of Country Liquor licences in Bombay this year by following the same method. The country liquor licensees among whom there are millionaires, Khan Bahadurs and Justices of the Peace have refused to countenance this act of the authorities and have submitted a representation to the Minister of Excise. Whether licensees or the authorities come out successful need not concern us.

In this dispute between the Collector of Bombay and the licensees, one essential thing that strikes the outsider is this:—Whether the action of the executive in ignoring the highest bid realised in public auction is legal or at least is supported by any "Code"? Unless and until it is otherwise proved it is commonly believed that an auctioneer or one who presides over the auctions cries "Tran War" and knocks down hammer is morally and legally bound to hand over the "article" to him whose bid is the last. But in this case the auctioneer refuses and ignores it altogether

and thus reduces the auction to a mere farce. As a matter of fact the Collector in the first place ought to make public the offer received in the tenders and should go on inviting bids over and above that price, if a genuine auction is to be held. In absence of that the action of the Collector, I am afraid, calls for serious criticism.

It must be admitted that the Government have been able to realise a huge sum while disposing of the toddy shops in this way. But now I learn a dead-lock has been created and in spite of the strenuous efforts of the Collector since the 1st of February only 41 out of 232 licences have been sold by some way or the other. It will be wise to postpone further remarks till the termination of the dispute, as better counsel is likely to prevail. Meanwhile I remain.—Yours, etc.,

S. K. PADWAL.

Dadar, Feb. 14.

Bus Service At Worli

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Through the columns of your esteemed paper, I wish to bring to the notice of the authorities, the unsatisfactory condition of the buses that are allowed to ply for hire between Worli, Koliwada and Parel (Poi-bay). There are four buses licensed on this route but not one of them is fit to be on public service as they have become very old and have passed their useful life, being on the road for more than 10 years. Of late the service has become so irregular owing to breakdowns, etc., that only two buses are on road and the other two are always under repairs, hence the people are put to a great inconvenience having to wait for hours at the stands. The over crowding is a daily occurrence and has no check or restriction.

It is a wonder that such things are allowed to pass unnoticed in a city when Suburbs are so strict that rarely you see a bus against which you can complain.

Now that the inspection season is approaching I hope some thing will be done, to give us a better and regular service and keep up the reputation of the City of Bombay.—Yours, etc.,

WORLIYITE.

Worli, Feb. 13.

Tramways And School Children

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Please allow me a few lines in your esteemed paper to put before the public and the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company the grievances of the poor and the middle class people whose sons and daughters patronise the tram cars to attend their respective schools. At present the B. E. S. T. allows boys and girls under 10 years of age to travel for half an anna. We find that the majority of the school-going children who use tram cars are above the age of 10, still they travel in trams with half-anna tickets "under-telling" their age to the conductors. In these days of depression the middle class people are the most hit but in order to give good education to their sons and daughters they send them to distant schools. They have not sufficient money to pay for the tram fares for their children. Still they give them the return fare of one anna in order that they may tell them if the conductors ask them as to their age they should say their age is nine, nine and a half and so on. This sort of thing encourages children to lie which has a bad effect on their lives which should be checked.

What the B. E. S. T. Company should do is to fix a standard rate of half anna for school-going children or allow boys and girls under the age of 15 to travel with half-anna tickets. If this does not sweeten their palate I hope they should introduce a season-ticket system as is done by the railways.

I hope this matter will be taken up at once by the public and the B. E. S. T. Company which will have the blessings of the poor and the middle classes.—Yours, etc.,

RANCHODDAS DURLABHI.

Birth Control

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In connection with the correspondence that had appeared in your esteemed paper last year regarding the formation of the "All India Birth Control Association" the response was not very disappointing, but the actual formation of the Association was postponed on second thought, as the means and methods that are available on the market for the contraceptive purposes are too costly, cumbersome, and cannot be useful for the ignorant masses of India. Instead, therefore, of trying our energies for the formation of the

Association, and then being handicapped for want of a better contraceptive, my co-workers decided to direct their energies towards finding out some methods that would suit the special needs and circumstances of the Indian public both from the aesthetic and financial point of view.

Out of the various tried methods and samples of preparations which the Association has received both from the Indian and foreign manufacturers for its approval it has been decided to take them up one by one as suggested by the expert Research Committee formed under my chairmanship for a complete and exhaustive trial after which they will be certified and put up for sale in the market under the approval of the Association. The manufacturers of some of these articles have ungrudgingly placed at the disposal of this Committee sufficient material at cost price for its full trial with a definite promise in case of being approved to sell at a reasonable price that will be suggested by the Committee.

As soon as at least two articles come up to the standard put down by this Research Committee, the formation of the Association will be taken in hand in right earnest and different Birth Control Centres at different places will be started under the direct control and supervision of paid female workers specially trained by this Association. A centre will soon be started in Bombay as soon as the arrangements are ready. In the meantime a centre has been started at Maladhi Bhuvan, Sonari, Road, Vile Parle (East) both for the public as well as for the training of the workers. Those interested will please communicate with the undersigned.—Yours, etc.,

V. H. BEDEKAR, M.B.B.S.,
Lieut. I.M.S. (Ret.)
Children's Clinic,
Nehru Road,
Vile Parle (East).

Heal Thyself

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The 116th annual meeting of the Bible Society was held at Wilson College a day or two ago. Missionaries in their speeches were jubilant at the distribution last year as in previous years among Indians of thousands of Bibles with view to induce Indians to become converts to Christianity. I wonder what is the use of adding to the number of nominal Christians in the world? The nations which already profess Christianity are not practising the real teaching of Jesus in common life in business and politics. The peoples of Europe who profess to be "Christians" are only Christians in name. This being so, the missionary should leave severely alone the 'conversion' of so-called heathens (Indians) to the Christian faith and persuade the nominal Christian nations of Europe to be true and sincere Christians.—Yours, etc.,

ZOROASTRIAN.

Kandy National Orphanage

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I have the hospitality of your journal to make it known that 30 vacancies in the primary classes of the Kandy National Orphanage, Biligual School will be filled during the month of February 1935. These scholarships will be granted to orphans or destitute children and be tenable till the age of 15. The scholars will be free tuition, board and lodging. For the purposes of clause 65 of the code of regulations for orphanages issued by Government an orphan will be regarded as a child who has lost his or her male parent and has no other means of support. Applications as far as possible should be submitted through the Government agents of the Province in which the child is residing at present.

Last May the Kandy National Orphanage Biligual Mixed School was recognised by the Department of Education as providing adequate and suitable instruction under section 25 (2) (a) of Ordinance No. 1 of 1920. The annual inspection was held on the 18th and 19th instants. The grant that Government decides to pay will only be available from January 1936. In the meantime the exacting requirements of the Education Department have to be fulfilled. At the annual inspection we were told that one of the requirements we would have to adhere to is clause 18 V of the code of regulations for assisted schools issued by Government which states that the scale of salaries adopted by the school must not be less than that prescribed by the code. We need Rs. 3,360 on this head during 1935 and about Rs. 500 for books stationery and equipment.

The manager is already performing a herculean task in feeding, clothing and caring for 125 destitute children without any outside assistance whatsoever. He also maintains an adequate staff to look after the orphans whose plight could better be imagined than described had they been

elsewhere during the malaria epidemic that is raging throughout the country.

I shall be very grateful to any of your readers who will assist me to carry on the work of the school for another year till Government is pleased to grant me assistance by way of an annual Government grant. Contributions however small, will be very gratefully received.—Yours, etc.,

NOEL W. WIJESINHA,
Head Master,
"The Ark" Katukhelle Kandy,
Ceylon January 26.

Inter-Collegiate Lectures

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I crave the hospitality of a few columns of your esteemed paper so that I may be able to bring to light the futility and the unavailing nature of the inter-collegiate lectures arranged by the Bombay University for its M. A. students. The plausibility of such an arrangement has been incessantly questioned and though much well-meaning criticism has been vented, the authorities have had little leisure to heed the importunities of the elder students.

The students in Bombay are fortunate in having all the three Arts Colleges there only, and much inconvenience can hardly be complained of. The students from Poona, share also the same good luck. But in the southern parts, the students from the Karnataka, Willingdon, and Rajaram colleges are tossed from one college to another, under compulsion, lest they should lose their terms. One has to attend at Dharwar for more than five weeks in November and December, and when that is over, he has promptly to present himself at Kolhapur after Christmas for nearly the same length of time. The inconvenience which a Dharwar student experiences in a new and unacquainted place like Kolhapur, and vice versa, in arranging for his lodging and boarding is an argument sufficient enough for him to question the plausibility of such a system. Perhaps the Junior students may afford time and leisure enough to visit these centres of intellectual discourses, but the seniors, who have to concentrate all their attention on their books, when the examination has nearly approached, are really confronted with a situation, with which they cannot cope, if they have to spend their time away, for a month and more, in strange and new surroundings. It has almost been impossible for me to imagine, with what aim in view, such an arrangement has been set in motion, and I wonder, what good the authorities concerned are still deriving therefrom, to persist on the same, despite much outcry against it.

It may also, be frankly admitted here, that the professors concerned are as serious about the lectures as the students are reluctant to attend. I don't mean that the Professors are sloth to exert themselves for idleness, but I am convinced that as they have to follow certain fixed programmes and are compelled to finish the prescribed portions within the specified time-limits, they are hardly in a position to be of as much benefit to the students as they themselves are willing or as much as the students expect them to be. Moreover the prescribed portions are so extensive, that it is impossible for any one to finish them during a short stay of four or five weeks at each "station." The work done is so meagre and negligible that the whole thing never fails to impress one as a sham formal affair, doing no good of any sort, but only distracting the attention of the 'serious' student. Will the University look into the matter, and introduce substantial changes, or only wants her students to rest content with the flimsy consolation, that something is made for them in these lectures for the fees they have paid?—Yours, etc.,

V. INAMDAR, B.A. (Hons.),
Sangli, Jan. 31.

NUTAN MARATHI SHALA, DELHI

Appeal For Help From Maharashtrians

Manager, Nutan Marathi Shala writes from 121, Burn Bastion Road, Delhi:—

Maharashtra Sneh Samvardhak Samaj which is carrying on its functions since 1919 in the City of Delhi, started in 1929 a primary school called "Nutan Marathi Shala," for the education of the Marathi children through their mother tongue.

As the school has to make sufficient accommodation for nearly 80 students and has to maintain an efficient staff of teachers, the grant is absolutely insufficient if the expenditure of about Rs. 2,000 is taken into consideration. The school, therefore, has to depend upon the philanthropic nature of the public.

The Maharashtrians at Delhi are trying their utmost to meet the deficit. However they expect a helping hand from their philanthropic brothers and sisters in Maharashtra, and have hopes that their expectation will be crowned with success.

Vaccination

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On Saturday I was going along Dhole Talao when two persons who looked like Hindu lalaya butlers asked me where was the vaccination station. I talked to them about the uselessness and dangers of vaccination and told them that the true preventive of small pox was that the person, the house, the surrounding and street must be clean. They thus went away without being vaccinated. They will tell many of their acquaintances warning them against vaccination. I was thus a humble grateful instrument in the hands of God Almighty in pointing to persons the dangers and uselessness of vaccination. These poor persons do not know English and therefore they do not read the "Chronicle" in which anti-vaccination writings appear and are misled by health department's posters over which public money is wasted. I therefore, request your readers who are opposed to vaccination through

Has World Economic Recovery Set In?

NEED FOR INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT

(BY JAX)

In these days when economic theories are no sure guides and precedents do not count it is becoming increasingly difficult for any observer to understand the sensational changes in the realm of high finance affecting the various markets of the world. Conditions in the various countries indicate that the world, as a whole, having just recovered from the economic blizzard of the past five years, is now on the road to recovery. A great experiment that has ever been undertaken in the present century for building stable economic life on a nation-wide scale is that of the N.R.A. and the "New Deal" in America. By the integration of the various economic forces of the country for the purposes of broadening the basis of the credit structure so as to result in an around boom, President Roosevelt has, no doubt, succeeded to a certain extent in converting the vicious circle of falling prices and diminished production into a virtuous circle of rising prices and expanding industry. There is, of late an increased flow of capital to America as the Wall Street is expected to witness a boomlet once again in near future.

Malady of "Gold Bloc"

Trade revival is brought about in England also by a policy of exchange devaluation, inflation of bank deposits and thus creating a long term cheap money. But conditions in countries like France, Italy, and other 'gold bloc' countries indicate that these countries by virtue of their over valued currency, suffer from diminished industrial production, export trade and the inevitable unbalanced budgets. The fundamental malady of the 'gold bloc' is that the world's general price level is brought more on a level with the prices existing in the non-gold countries than in the gold standard countries. Scared away by the bitter fruits of the deflationary policy the "gold bloc" countries are now gradually heading towards an inflationary policy, and the recent changes in the economic policy effected by M. Flandin in France for creating a long term cheap money, clearly indicate the desire of the French Government to put a stop to the deflationary policy and to come to a devaluated basis.

at the earliest possible opportunity.

Relief To Unemployed

And so the question arises: Has the world's economic recovery set in? The Continued buoyancy of both the gilt-edged and the industrials, no doubt, indicate a certain recovery that has set in, in the various countries. But this is due more to the artificial policy of maintaining a long-term cheap money than to an economic recovery and it cannot be a cure for the miseries of the millions of unemployed all over the world. Having realised the fact that the policy of cheap money can no longer enable him to achieve his desired goal, President Roosevelt in spite of the embarrassing position of the Federal Budget, has embarked upon a bold policy of public works with a view to give relief to the millions of unemployed and thus to revive the trade and industries of the country.

Lloyd George's "New Deal"

The New Deal of Lloyd George in England also attempts the same objective in view of the prevailing long-term cheap money conditions, the public works programmes bay afford relief to the unemployed and thus assist the economic recovery in individual countries. Attempts of individual countries for protecting themselves against the economic blizzard by means of currency manipulations, restrictions, quotas etc., can no longer be effective remedies. World's general economic recovery can be rendered possibly only some sort of international agreement on the questions like tariffs, War, Debts, etc. As a modified form of gold is still believed to function as the only international standard any attempt at the restoration of the international gold standard and the settlement of questions like tariffs and war debts will or real value for assisting the recovery of trade and industry of the world.

TAGORE FOR KARACHI

KARACHI, Feb. 17.

Information has been received to the effect that Dr. Rabindranath Tagore is arriving here tomorrow, in spite of his weak health. His visit is in connection with the collecting of funds for his Visva Bharati University.—United Press.

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT

Bombarding?

Bombarding??

Bombarding???

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OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 6)

enthusiastically by the people of India. On the contrary, he took an early opportunity to assure the House that neither he nor the National Government contemplated going back upon the pledges given by Great Britain to India regarding her political status. This he had to do in view of the fact that the official Opposition had tabled an amendment that any constitution that did not concede to India the right to Dominion Status was not acceptable to the Labour Party.

Labour Attacks

Torn between two thoughts, Indian opinion and the official Opposition amendment, Sir Samuel made a hurried retreat from the position he and his Government had taken all these weeks. He pledged the Government to the declaration of Lord Irwin, made in 1929, that "the natural issue of India's progress as contemplated by the 1919 pledge, is the attainment of Dominion Status." But he soon discovered that he had placed his foot in a moment of desperation in a place from which there was no escape without injury. The Labour Party assailed him as to why he did not take the earliest possible opportunity to make this intention of the Government clear. He was accused by many speakers of driving Indians to distrust the British nation by actions, which the nation as a whole never contemplated. He was further assailed as to why he could not see his way to incorporate this declaration in the form of a preamble in the new India Act. Sir Samuel found himself with another problem when Sir Herbert Samuel drew his attention that it was not possible to retain the preamble of the 1919 Government of India Act when the new Act is passed. To this the Secretary of State for India replied by suggesting that at the proper time he would ask the House to retain the preamble while repealing the 1919 Act.

Obsolete Preamble

Perhaps when the Bill goes to Committee, Sir Samuel Hoare will exhibit another come-down on the part of himself and his Government which contains so many legal luminaries and constitutional pundits. They are all suggesting for the moment that it is not practical nor possible to incorporate a preamble in the new India Act. But the situation is such that the majority of their parliamentary colleagues even those who support them broadly, hold that it is possible. A definite stand is likely to be taken on this issue both by the Liberals and the Labour members of both the Houses when the Bill reaches the Committee stage. An indication of this line was given very frankly by Sir Herbert Samuel followed by the newspapers which represent the views of the two Parliamentary parties. The "Daily Herald" has flung before Sir Samuel Hoare three precedents which can enable them. The constitution of the three Dominions, Canada, Australia and South Africa, have preambles and this important fact cannot be ignored too long. Likewise, the "Manchester Guardian" has pointed out that Sir Samuel Hoare is deluding himself into the belief that the retention of the 1919 Act preamble will meet the wishes of the Indian people. It rightly finds fault with such a course, inasmuch as the Government has proclaimed that the proposed reforms scheme contains seeds of responsibility. If these seeds are there then the preamble of 1919 Act is certainly an old-fashioned thing since it was incorporated in the Act before the appointment of the Simon Commission and the exploration that followed it. As the "Manchester Guardian" puts it in a cogent manner, "the 1919 preamble smacks throughout of earlier India and there is something faintly ridiculous about planning to introduce the great reforms scheme with this tepid antique statement. It is much like putting a thatched roof on a steel-framed building."

A good deal will, however, depend upon how far the question of India is going to come up at the next general election. The policy of the present Government and all the Liberal leaders appears to be to pass the new India Act anyhow and to

let it become a settled fact for a good many years. Thus the question of India could not technically come up during the next general election. If the Labour Party is at all sincere in its desire to do justice to India, it has a splendid opportunity. The India Bill, it is pointed out to Labour leaders by their own followers, has no less than 400 clauses and the Labour Party is entitled in the Committee stage of the Bill to move at least one amendment against each of these clauses. Each clause in its turn will provide abundant ground for an amendment that cannot be technically ruled out. Even if further speeches were to be cut down by drastic closure, the moving of a few hundred amendments could easily take up all the available time that can be at all spent during the life-time of the present Parliament. Thus the India Act can remain an open question during and after the next general election. Besides this, throughout such tactics on the part of the Labour Party, the Government will be further harassed from within by the Tory Die-Hards and its position will be hopelessly untenable. If the Labour Party adopts this method it will have first-class opportunity to redeem its pledge of self-determination when it comes into office after the general election. Of course, one can always hope for the best and the Labour Party can similarly entertain a hope of returning to power after the general election.

But from what has been said on behalf of the Labour Party it seems that the Labour Party will not adopt such a bold method. It seems it would move official amendments just to win for itself sufficient popularity in the eyes of its followers in Great Britain and in India but will ultimately do everything in its power to get the present Bill passed through the present session.

Opposition In India

Naturally what is becoming more serious for the Government is not the half-hearted opposition of the Labour Party but the whole-hearted and stern opposition that is rising in India. Opposition coming from Mr. Jinnah in the Assembly and getting the support of the Congress has weighed with the Government as well as with the British public much more heavily than would opposition starting from the Congress and supported by Mr. Jinnah have done. Until now the Government had adopted the fashion of boosting Muslim cooperation. Having found that even the Muslim group is opposed to the reforms proposals, its supporters in Fleet Street have started depicting Mr. Jinnah and his followers as the friends of the British die-hard Tories. It is, therefore, much to be wished that while Mr. Jinnah should continue to play the leading role in the Delhi Assembly in defeating Government measures at every stage, he should further assist his country by supporting the Congress Opposition at least to such an extent as not to let it suffer a defeat. The proceedings of the House of Commons of the last three days suggest that a united front among Indian leaders of all parties is going to have much more formidable effect not only upon the British Government but also upon public opinion in Great Britain. A strenuous and complete opposition in India, with the valuable co-operation if not actual return back of a leader of Mr. Jinnah's reputation to Congress politics is bound to make new history for India from this year. A unity among Indians, Liberals, Congressmen and the Muslims with Mr. Jinnah playing his role of a shrewd politician familiar with tactics of the West will ultimately lead to a mobilisation of many a wavering section of supporters of India in Great Britain.

Withdraw The Bill

As for the British public, it must be remembered that it always gives far greater importance to mass demonstrations than to parliamentary debates and votes. Parliamentary debates are generally accepted to be tactics of politicians but public demonstrations supporting certain viewpoints are considered to be genuine and sincere voices of the people. Consequently absence of reports from India of the voice of the masses is a serious setback for any effective action on behalf of India in Great Britain. Mr. Jinnah's main point of leaving the fantastic experiment of Indian Princes taking part in British legislatures is an exceedingly

FILM STAR AND JUDICIAL OFFICERS

Interesting Case In Multan Court

MULTAN, Feb. 15.

In the court of the Sessions Judge of Multan occurred to-day sequel to the recent case of alleged attempt to bribe high judicial officers of Multan in which the well-known film star Sekh Iftikhar Rasool and an officer in the judicial department at Multan were arrested and taken to Lahore, but the case against both of whom was later withdrawn. Sekh Iftikhar Rasool through his counsel Dr. Mohd Alam and Malik Mohd Tofail, barristers of Lahore, to-day presented a petition for revision against the orders of the District Magistrate refusing the copies of certain documents in the case referred to above.

Dr. Alam urged the Sessions Judge to send for documents without delay as his client was entitled in law to copies of them and as he apprehended the destruction of those documents at the hands of those who were responsible for causing injury to his reputation and against whose interest it was to produce them. The Sessions Judge passed orders calling for those documents with a notice of the Crown to show cause why a necessary reference be not made to the High Court.

It may be mentioned in this connection that Sekh Iftikhar Rasool has served notices on the Secretary of State in Council and three local officers claiming Rs. 10,000 damages for alleged injury to his person and reputation through alleged wrongful arrest and detention.—A. P.

important point that is making itself felt in Great Britain. It has impressed public opinion very effectively and now there is a chorus of demand to withdraw the Bill from those who had supported it and asked Indians to work it. The "New Statesman and Nation" has urged the Government to withdraw the Bill as the introduction of Princes in a democratic constitution is fatal to the well-being of the Indian nation. Even Dr. Maud Royden, who is an enthusiastic supporter of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and his National Government, realises the folly of foisting the all-India Federation on British India. She suggested her disapproval in the course of a congregational discourse which she delivered at the Guild House on Sunday evening.

Mr. Lloyd George

In the present controversy over the Indian reforms scheme, it is significant that the voice of Mr. Lloyd George is unheard. His opposition or support to the Government would weigh very considerably. Nonetheless he has preferred to be silent. It seems he is playing his own game at present of annoying nobody and trying to please everybody. He has not yet succeeded in deceiving all sections of the British public in playing the role of an unselfish and important elder statesman. It is suspected generally that he will destroy the Liberal Party and Liberalism for ever by becoming a Minister of some importance once again in another Tory Government passing with another national non-party name. As Mr. Baldwin was supposed to have magnanimously made way for Mr. Ramsay MacDonald so is Mr. MacDonald now expected to set himself aside in favour of "L.G." However, as the "Manchester Guardian" put it in the earlier week quite bluntly, such a process would be playing the part of a guinea-pig director in order to back up a tottering and bankrupt National Government which has made itself thoroughly unpopular in many directions.

Wavertree Election

Whilst the Government is seeking some such additional strength through Mr. Lloyd George, the India question has dealt it a somewhat severe blow in the Wavertree by-election. Mr. Randolph Churchill has managed to collect almost as many votes as the official Government candidate. The Churchill vote at Wavertree is an indication of the fear in the mind of the average Tory about granting to Indian people any measure, even of opportunity, if not of power. They point out that safeguards or no safeguards, every new opportunity would be used by Indians to secede from the Empire and to build up India's industrial power against that of Britain. With them this conviction would be the voice of the inner conscience. However, they have no practical alternative except to count on the hope that a "status quo" would continue to mean endless repression of the rights and power of the people of India.

Amraoti Letter

MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

Urge For More Schools At Second Session

(From Our Correspondent.)

AMRAOTI, (By Mail). The second session of the Amraoti District Muslim Educational Conference was held at Morsi under the presidency of Mr. Muhammad Sarfraz Khan, Head Master, Anjuman High School Khangaon.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH

Mr. Muhammad Sarfraz Khan, delivered his Presidential address in Urdu. He dealt at length with the defects of the present system of education, comparing the educational system in India with that of other countries. Mr. Khan laid stress on the fact that the Indian students should pay particular attention to religious instruction and technical education.

RESOLUTIONS

Resolutions requesting the Government to appoint an Urdu Professor in the King Edward College, raising the status of the present Anglo-Urdu School for Muslim Girls to that of the High School and to provide a hostel for said institution to appoint a fourth Deputy Inspector for Urdu Schools in Berar.

Besides these, several resolutions urging the Amraoti District Council to open separate schools for Muslim girls at Badnera, Rly., Sandurjana Ghat, Kurha, Narsingi, and other places in the district, to start Urdu Schools for boys at Wahgaon (Daryapur) Loni Morai, Teosa (Chandur), Khar Talegaon (Amraoti), Belora (Morai), as these places are situated in the area where compulsory education scheme is already in force and sufficient number of Muslim Boys is available at these places, were passed at the Conference.

UJJAIN MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

Appeal To Public To Vote For Sarvajnik Candidates

(From A Correspondent.)

UJJAIN, Feb. 13.

Taking into consideration the fact that real workers should be elected in the Municipal Board, the Ujjain Sarvajnik Sabha has taken the lead in the election just like the Congress Board in the Assembly. It is hoped that the public would vote for the Sarvajnik Sabha.

The names of all candidates are already published in several newspapers, but here we wish to introduce you to the workers of Seth Madanmohan Jain, banker and merchant loyal and faithful public worker, who stands from Sarafa Ward.

He had already served public as Municipal chairman about six years since right of election was given and has remained president or secretary or in touch with each and every society, not only Sarvajnik Sabha and is continued to be president of Seva Samiti and a pan-Savashram Ujjain since its origin, to elect such man is not only his prestige but duty of citizens.

Therefore, it is desired that voters would vote for Seth Madanmohan Jain and other Sarvajnik candidates only making this time municipality, a proper institution, where you can enjoy your rights.

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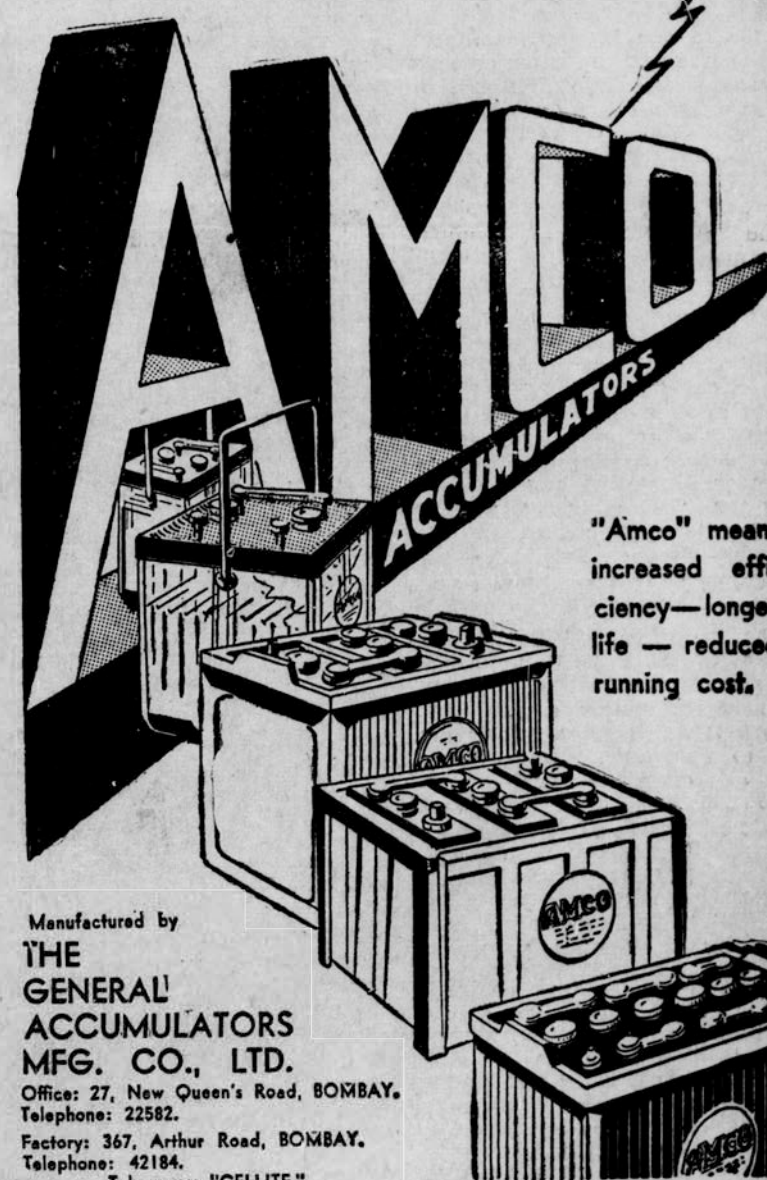
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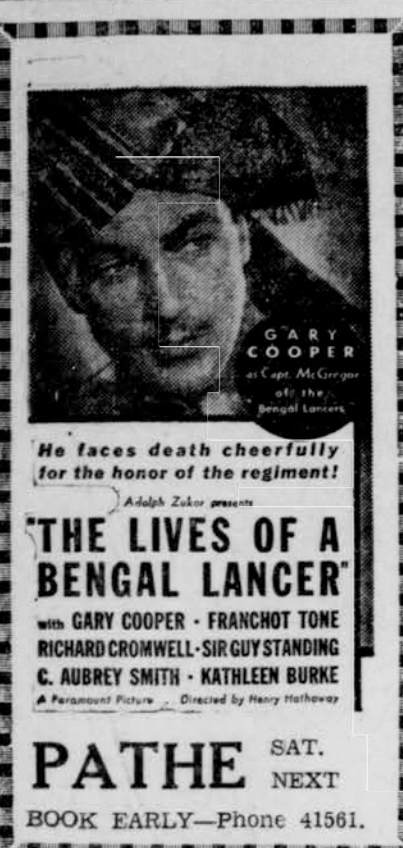
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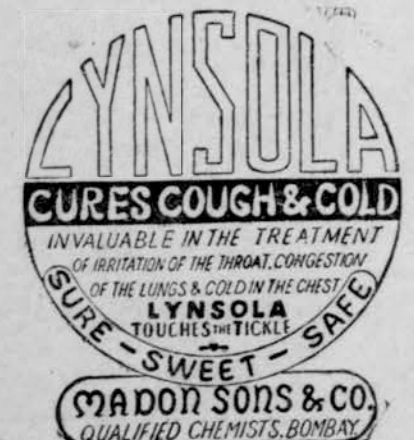
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GOLD-CLAUSE UNDER X-RAY What Prominent Businessmen Say

LEGALLY CLEAR BUT PRACTICALLY OTHERWISE

The U. S. Supreme Court is expected to give the decision regarding the Gold Clause to-day (Monday) which is likely to have important effects on some business concerns. The following article in the "Commerce and Finance" gives opinions of prominent businessmen of America which will be found interesting:—

WHAT IT IS ALL ABOUT.

The promise was to repay the 1,000 dollars, in a typical case—gold dollars of the present standard. That clause appears in practically all Government bonds, in almost all corporation bonds and in many mortgages made by individuals. The total amount thus affected is about 100 billion dollars.

Now gold dollars of the "present standard"—that is, the old standard—contained 25.8 grains. But in 1934 the Administration decreed that the dollar should contain only 15.2 grains. This gave rise to the present law suits. In the cases now before the court the lenders demand the difference. Congress, however, in authorizing the new and smaller dollar, took notice of the "gold clause" contracts. It decreed, June 5, 1933, that the new dollar must be accepted as the full equivalent of the old dollar.

The cases come mainly down to two questions.

One question is: Can Congress enact that a private corporation shall pay a debt of 1,000 old and large dollars with 1,000 of the new and small dollars? The other question is: Can the Government itself pay a Liberty bond for 1,000 old dollars with 1,000 of the new dollars? These questions differ greatly. It is conceivable the decisions of the Supreme Court on them might differ.—Mark Sullivan in "Herald Tribune."

CONTRACT PREVIOUSLY ALTERED.

Prior to the Bryan campaign for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 in 1896, the "gold clause" in contracts was unknown. Government obligations were payable in "coin." The metal of which the "coin" should be made was unspecified but was understood to be either gold or silver.

During the administration of President McKinley, the "gold bugs" persuaded Congress to approve a revaluation declaring the obligations of the government payable in "gold coin of present weight and fineness." This was hailed by all conservatives as a master-stroke to uphold the national stock and faith and credit. Only the "silver bugs" noticed that it altered the Government's contract.—Stephen Bell.

IF COURT OVERRULES CONGRESS.

I believe there is little likelihood of the Supreme Court deciding against the Government in the gold revaluation case. This because it would add about 70 per cent. to mortgages, taxes, Government and corporate gold obligations. This would bring about chaotic conditions if not national bankruptcy. However, in event the Supreme Court should decide against the Government then Congress will likely immediately pass retroactive legislation to cover the situation.—Robert M. Harris, of Harris and Vose.

EXPEDIENCE VERSUS HONESTY.

Disregarding or upholding the gold clause in private and public bonds is a question of expediency or plain honesty. As in every-day life the latter policy would pay best in the long run. The fears of a smash in commodity and stock prices in case of a decision in favour of the gold clause seem exaggerated.

The rise in the general price level since February, 1933 is due far more to the gradual return of confidence which has always been witnessed after a depression had reached the base line than to tampering with the gold content of the dollar.—Carl Geller.

EFFECT ON BUSINESS, COMMODITY PRICES.

Validation of the gold clause would have important effects on some business concerns. All enterprises having bond issues and mortgages with a gold clause outstanding, and such clauses were included in nearly all such obligations issued before 1933, would face a possible 69 per cent. increase in the present dollar face value of their debts.

On the other hand, enterprises holding gold clause obligations, especially insurance companies and banks, would be benefited. Since insurance policies and bank deposits are not subject to the gold clause, liabilities of such en-

terprises would not be increased by the decision.

If a defeat for the Government should lead to repeal of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934 and a return to the old gold content of the dollar, severe declines in prices of staple commodities traded on international markets would follow.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

A CONDITION, NOT A THEORY.

Some of the questions put from the bench last week... were uncomfortably searching. Perhaps what made quiet as distinct impression on financial readers, the answers of the Government counsel were of the feeble and more or less irrelevant description which suggested a cautious lawyer trying to make the best of a bad case.

Probably, however, the prevalent impression—even on Wall Street—was that conditions have arisen, as a result of the Government's various experiments in 1933 and the necessary market sequel, which have created a position that cannot in all respects be envisaged by theoretical considerations. If the "gold clause" had not been tampered with if the exceedingly futile experiments with the money standard had not been undertaken, redemption in gold of gold-contract obligations would to-day be a matter as automatic and simple as it had been throughout the preceding half century.—Alexander D. Noyes in the "New York Times."

POWER TO ALTER CONTRACTS

Has any citizen the constitutional right to so contract as to obstruct the above power of Congress? Is not every citizen deemed to hold in contemplation, which makes a contract for the payment of money, the power of Congress to change the money of the country? Can any citizen or corporation be permitted to hamper, obstruct, forestall or hamstring Congress in the exercise of its power to declare what shall be money? A

One who makes a contract in a matter within the field of permissible Congressional legislation, must be deemed to do so with the knowledge that a subsequent act of Congress may render void his solemn agreement. This principle runs through the very warp and woof of the Federal Constitution.—Judge Charles B. Farris, Judicial District of Missouri in one of cases now before the Supreme Court.

LEGALLY CLEAR, PRACTICALLY OTHERWISE.

The Gold Clause case has given rise to some conjecture. Quite apart from the practical considerations of the case, its purely legalistic side is so crystal clear as to leave no room whatever for doubt as to the nature of the decision which will be rendered. Because Government cannot be sued without its consent, no recovery can had on Liberty Bonds except such as Government's policy permits. As to all State, municipal and private obligations, the Congress, which as the sovereign right to coin money and regulate the value thereof by determining the value of money in which these obligations are to be paid and laying down public policy, overrides any contract made.—Rene Leon, of Munds, Winslow and Potter.

A DECISION BY THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

To subordinate the exercise of the Federal authority to the continuing operation of previous contracts would be... to withdraw from the control of Congress so much of the field as they (private individuals) might choose by prophetic discernment within the range of their agreements.—Justice Charles Evans Hughes in a decision written some years ago in a railroad case.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1934-35	1933-34
Receipts to date		
15-2-35	3843000	6331000
Receipts yesterday		
15-2-35	9000	19000
Exports to date		
15-2-35	3176000	5330000
Stock at Ports		
15-2-35	2708000	3390000
Stock at interior		
Towns 15-2-35	705000	1892000
Stock at Liverpool		
15-2-35	882000	1054000
Visible Supply		
15-2-35	6150000	8233000
Quantity in sight		
15-2-35	6702000	9815000
Quantity out of sight 15-2-35	8570000	8133000

FAITH OF ISLAM IN JAPAN Factors That Harmed Immediate Progress

Khalid Sheldrake writes:—
During my visit to the cities of Japan I was happy to be entertained by Japanese of various creeds, and had long talks on the subjects of religion. It should be clearly understood that the Shinto Faith is the National Creed of Japan. The Emperor is worshipped by his people as a Diety, as the "Son of Heaven", and, therefore, is above all worldly position in the eyes of his people. There is also Buddhism in large numbers, and their temples are ancient and interesting. I was able to look down upon their sacred mountain of Fujiyama from my aeroplane en route to Tokyo, the capital when flying from Osaka, the "Manchester" of Japan. At Kiyoto is a temple with a huge bell, and I was requested by my Japanese friends to pull the rope and ring this bell you are sure to return again one day, and my friends were very desirous that I should come again to Japan. I visited Shinto and Buddhist temples, also some of the Sacred Groves, which are avenues of trees leading to a shrine, and which are held in great reverence by the people. I can say clearly that the Japanese are very devoted to their National Faith, and give not the slightest indication that they want to change it for Christianity, Islam, or any other religion. They are a very tolerant people, and do not view Islam with animosity, but look upon it as a faith of alien races, as they do Christianity.

MUSLIM SEMINARY

"The Muslims of Japan are very few, and in the early stages the converts to Islam came from intercourse with the Muslims in China. To-day there is a very fine Muslim Seminary at Tokyo, under the guidance of Imam Kurbanali, who enjoys the confidence of all the Muslims, and also of the Japanese officials. I was able to address the pupils of this School in English, for this language is taught even to the young students. On Friday, the partitions, which form part of every Japanese house to divide it into rooms, are removed, and Imam Kurbanali leads Jumma Prayer, followed by Japanese and Turk Tatar Muslims—men, women and children—from this Seminary they issue very fine Islamic literature in Japanese and Turkish, which enjoys a large circulation, and is of a very up-to-date character. In Kobe, where many Tatar and Indian Muslims also reside, Imam Madyar Shamsuni is the popular Imam and leader.

"The prospects for Islam in Japan I discussed many times with Muslim and non-Muslim alike. There are certain factors which have undoubtedly harmed immediate progress, and I will speak frankly of these. Someone has informed the Japanese people that they must learn Arabic first in order to understand Islam. This gave rise to discussion, and the non-Muslims came to the conclusion that if it were necessary to learn another foreign language, then it was obvious that such a religion was unsuited to the millions of Japanese, who know their own tongue and learn English as their secondary and international language. I did my level best to remove this false impression, and pointed out that these people had really meant to say that the Islamic literature in the Arabic language was rich, and would repay study for it is the universal language of Muslims. This, however, did not mean that in the first stages that the Japanese Nation should sit down and study this foreign language before they learned something of Islam.

STUPID ARTICLES

"Another factor that certainly has harmed the cause of Islam in Japan was the writing of stupid articles by people who had never been to Japan, and knew nothing of Japanese psychology. It was

MAHARASHTRA CHAMBER Sugar Cane Crop Prize Scheme

The public are aware that the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce offered, sometime back, a prize of Rs. 1000/ for the highest yield of sugar-cane crop in the Decan to the tune of 100 tons per acre. The Committee of Judges appointed for the purpose, consisting of Mr. Walchand Hirachand (Chairman), Bombay; Rao Bahadur T. S. Venkatraman, Coimbatore; Mr. V. V. Gadgil, Poona; and Mr. G. R. Mahajan, Harigaon (Distt. Ahmednagar), visited the prize plots at Kalamb, Belavandi, Khandali and Ravalgaon, from 5th to 8th of this month. They were much impressed with enthusiastic response as shown by the high standard of the plots and the keenness of the competitors.

The comparatively low acre yield in India has, it is well-known, in the past been a serious handicap to the full and proper development of the sugar industry in the country. The prize instituted by the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce was intended to encourage the cane grower to raise the standard of the cane crop in all directions.

It was stated that the Japanese people were looking towards Islam and were thinking of adopting it instead of their National Faith, and that their Emperor, their Diety, was likely to become a Muslim and might even be a Khalif of the Muslims. This at once antagonized the people of Japan, who looked upon this as an insult to their Emperor and their National sentiment. Let me say clearly that such articles are foolish and betray the greatest ignorance of the people of Japan. I was shocked when I found that this nonsense had been translated into Japanese by enemies of Islam and widely circulated in order to show the people the little regard felt for the sacred person of the Emperor by Muslims, that they could write about him in such language, and the insult to the Japanese Nation by insinuating that they were going to renounce their own National Faith and adopt that of foreigners. I can assert from personal experience that the circulation of such stupid articles is calculated to prejudice the mind of every Japanese against Islam and Muslims, and I sincerely hope that Muslim writers will, in future, refrain from writing such rubbish.

"The Muslims of Japan eagerly read Islamic literature in English, but they say that much of it is 'old-fashioned', and contains much that will not interest Japanese. Literature of the right type is sure of a ready interest, but articles or books to-day must be in 'Twentieth Century language.' I think that my visit has given me the experience of what is really needed. The Japanese are a supremely Nationalist people, very active, and with great military history.

They are born fighters in every sphere of life, and thus the presentation of Islam must take these factors into consideration. I have every confidence in the Muslims of Japan if they are left alone. They enjoy the confidence of the nation and are not alien to the nation. Let us support them with the right type of literature, but be careful that Islam is not presented as a foreign creed brought by foreigners. I was received very warmly everywhere by the people, and have promised, if Allah wills, to return to Japan later, and that I would write booklets of the very style they need, suited to Japanese thought and I hope to accomplish this.

"I look forward to our brethren in Japan being able to interest the non-Muslims, and to pave the way for the later advance of Islam, but I felt it necessary to give the real facts to my brethren so that the Muslims of other lands should not be misled by optimistic but foolish writers."

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, February 15.				
Corresponding				
Season to-date	This week	1933/34	1934	
Total in Sight, (excluding Inters)	6,702	75	9,818	133 bales.
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other American (excluding Inters)	2,964	111	3,525	131 bales.
Exports from U.S. Ports	3,176	71	5,350	150 bales.
Of which to Japan	1,134	16	1,252	10 bales.
Of which to China	67	13	219	24 bales.
Of which to Great Britain	520	1	186	3 bales.
Of which to Germany	248	5	1,031	20 bales.
Stock at New York	—	29	—	88 bales.
Stock at U.S. Ports	—	2,708	—	3,599 bales.
Stock at U.S. Interior Towns	—	705	—	1,882 bales.
World's Visible Supply	—	8,120	—	10,467 bales.
Of which to American Cotton	—	6,150	—	8,238 bales.
Forwarded to the World's Mills, (excluding Inters)	5,870	227	8,133	295 bales.
Receipts at U.S. Ports	3,843	41	6,331	95 bales.

N.B.—All figures are in thousands.

RAW COTTON SITUATION Considerable Liquidation

Bombay, Feb. 14.
Messrs. P. Chrysal and Co. have issued the following report:—
Since we wrote this report last week net changes in the American Futures market have been as under:—

New York 6 2/35	12 31	12 34	12 33
New York 13 2/35	12 32	12 38	12 42
	— 01	— 05	— 09
Liverpool 6 2/35	6 77	6 72	6 67
Liverpool 13 2/35	6 79	6 72	6 67
	— 02	—	—

We have had another week of interesting American markets, both futures and trading having been on a small scale. The Judges in the Supreme Court appear to be having great difficulty in making up their minds about the famous gold clause. Their decision has not yet been announced and meantime many operators who have squared accounts are remaining out of the market. In London markets, confidence has been rather shaken by recent failures of firms in other commodity markets. In addition there is now talk of a General Election some time during the present year and this has brought out considerable liquidation in the City. Edged market. Unemployment figures are worse as is often the case at this time of the year. Speculative optimism recently has been running ahead of trade recovery and most markets will be the better of a shake out.

LOCAL SITUATION.

In Bombay markets have been more speculative than in most other places and here also we have seen considerable liquidation. In spite of practically no change in American prices, over the week we have had declines in the local cotton market ranging from Rs. 3 to Rs. 9. Exporters report another poor week of demand and local Mills have again been inactive, speculation in cotton having pushed prices of raw material out of parity with the prices for manufactured goods. The Indian crop this year is undoubtedly 6 or 7 lacs of bales below last year's production but at the beginning of the season the carryover was very large and after all we must find export markets for some of our crop. The Indian cotton position this year is decidedly optimistic. We have an excessive supply of Bengal styles, a moderate supply of Omra varieties, but of styles with longer staple there is a definite shortage. Trading conditions have been made very difficult by the recent frost catastrophe as our principal hedge contract has been left with little protection in the way of tenderable cotton. Unfortunately most of the Broach crop is being marketed mixed with frost damaged cotton and it is going to be difficult to find a market for the resultant mixture. Our Broach hedge contract has thus become a dangerous one for all genuine traders. It may be risky to be short owing to the fear of a squeeze and on the other hand bulls if they remain long up till the delivery period are not very sure what sort of cotton they may have to take in view of the above-mentioned mixing. We are of opinion the Broach contract is a good one to get out of until the beginning of April when we hope the Directors of the Cotton Association will allow trading in next year's contracts. For the time being stock holders should transfer their hedges to the Bengal or Omra contracts.

SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Feb. 16.
Castor-seeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 34/5; Highest Rs. 34/12; Lowest Rs. 34/2/6; Closing Rs. 34/6.
Groundnut seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 43/4; Closing Rs. 43/10.
Groundnut seeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 45/7; Highest Rs. 46/1; Closing Rs. 45/15.
Cotton-seeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 25/7; Highest Rs. 26; Lowest Rs. 25/4; Closing Rs. 25/8.

(Continued from column 7.)

war	1,042	124
Total	5,894	1,015

"A study of the figures of past years had indicated in certain areas consistent over-estimation and in other areas consistent under-estimation of yield. The matter was considered in the Crop Forecast Improvement Committee of the Indian Central Cotton Committee and the suggestion made that where such over or under estimation had occurred, there might reasonably be a tentative revision of the standard yield figures in order to get a better approximation to reality. The statistical section of the office of the Director of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency, Poona, has accordingly made a tentative revision of the standard yield figure for such areas and these have been utilized in the preparation of the figures marked by an asterisk in tables A and B. It will be seen at the end of the season whether the procedure has improved the accuracy of the forecast.

Of the total estimated outturn about 58.2 per cent. may be credited to the British Districts and Indian States of Gujarat and the Western India States Agency, 27.7 per cent. to the British Districts and Indian States in the Deccan, and the remaining 14.1 per cent. to the Karnatak (British Districts and Indian States combined).

PRESIDENCY COTTON CROP

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay, has issued the following fourth Memorandum on the Cotton Crop of the Bombay Presidency and Indian States, excluding Sind, for the Season 1934-35:—

(1) On an average of the five years ending 1932-33 the area under cotton in the territory to which this Forecast relates has represented some 26.8 per cent. of the total area under the crop in the whole of India.

This territory (included in the present report) is, however, exclusive of Baroda State which, on an average, occupies about 3.0 per cent. of the total area under the crop in the whole of India.

(2) The figures given in the present report relate to the varieties of cotton grown in the Bombay Presidency proper. For estimates of the remaining crop refer to Baroda Forecast for "Dholera" and "Broach" to Hyderabad, Mysore and Madras Forecasts for "Barsi and Nagar", "Kumta" and "Dharwar" and "Westerns" and to Sind Forecasts for "Sindhi". Estimate for the whole crop is available also in the All-India Cotton Forecast published in the Indian Trade Journal.

(3) The figures for 1934-35 shown in this Forecast relate to the Cotton Crop sown between May and July 1934 in the case of the early varieties which are grown principally in the Deccan and to the Cotton Crop sown in August-September 1934 in the case of the late varieties which are grown chiefly in Gujarat and Karnatak.

(Estimates up to 1st February, 1935):—

AREA.	
The latest reports show the total area under the early as well as the late varieties of cotton as noted below:—	
Bombay Presidency Proper	Acres.
British Districts	3,471,000
Indian States	2,423,000
Total	5,894,000

2.4 per cent. over the corresponding area last year but 9.3 per cent. below the decennial average at the same date. The area shows expansion in Gujarat and the Deccan due to seasonable rains at the time of sowing in the former and to less area being put under groundnut this year in the latter. On the other hand, the area curtailed in the Karnatak and this may be attributed to the indifferent rains at the time of sowing.

SEASON.

In Gujarat the crop was sown under favourable weather conditions and the germination was satisfactory. In the north of the Division, however, it suffered in further development due to the heavy and continuous rains in August, as the fields became weedy and being inaccessible, neither intercultural nor weeding operations could be done properly. In the south also the crop was damaged in many places, especially in the low-lying areas, by excessive and continuous rains in July and August and had to be resown. The absence of rain from the middle of September to the end of October prejudicially affected the growth of the crop, while it also suffered from attacks of wilt, stem-borer and boll-worm in parts of Surat and Broach and Panch Mahals districts. Under the good rain that was received in the beginning of November the situation appreciably improved and the prospects of the crop in the Division, as a whole, were quite encouraging and high expectations were entertained about its yield. Unfortunately, however, the middle of January a cold spell of severe intensity and prolonged duration swept over the Presidency. It caused a wide spread havoc to the crop in the whole of Gujarat, though its sting was more severely felt in the north than in the south of the Division. The early sown cotton has been heavily damaged while the late sown crop, which was in boll-formation stage, is reported to have been hopelessly destroyed, as the immature bolls were nipped by the frost. The extent of the devastation by frost of the Gujarat cotton crop may well be gauged from the fact that whereas at the time of the last report in December (1934) the crop was estimated to yield between 65 and 85 per cent. of the normal in the Division, this time the expected outturn is roughly only from 25 to 40 per cent. of the normal while in certain cases the late sown crop, with undeveloped bolls at the time of the frost, may

yield nothing. The calamity is especially to be regretted as no recovery of the damage by any means such as resowing, etc., is now possible.

In the Deccan, where the early variety of cotton is mostly cultivated, there was delay in sowing due to absence or deficiency of early rains. The deficient rains in June and July acted adversely on the germination and the further development of the crop and caused considerable anxiety in many places, especially in the eastern parts of the Division. The rain received in August was, however, very opportune and appreciably improved the position, although it proved rather excessive in parts of Khandesh and somewhat spoiled the crop. The unexpected heavy rain in the first week of November caused shedding of matured bolls and spoiled the quality of cotton that was ready for harvest. This has reduced the yield of the crop to a varying extent. The crop in the Canal Areas and that helped with irrigation fared well on the whole, although it suffered in the early stages from slight attacks of aphid and caterpillars in places. As the picking of cotton was completed almost all over the Division before the occurrence of the recent cold wave, the crop fortunately escaped any damage from the frost except in the western portions of the West Khandesh district and a small area in the Satara district where the late varieties of cotton are grown and which have somewhat suffered from the cold wave.

In the Karnatak, where much 'rab' (late) cotton is grown, the sowing rains of the season were very irregular both as regards amount and distribution with the result, that the sowings had to be undertaken at different times in different places according to the condition of the moisture in the soil. But generally the sowing was done very late this year in the eastern dry tract and the crop, that was sown in anticipation of rain, suffered in germination due to want of sufficient moisture, so that the stand of the crop is poor. In the transition tract, the Kumta and Jayawant cottons progressed satisfactorily in the beginning but they were adversely affected later on by the dry easterly winds and also from the attack of aphid, the net result being that the promising prospects of the crop have now disappeared. The Dharwar-American and Upland cottons also suffered from deficient rain in the early stages; and although the fairly heavy rains received at the end of October and in the first week of November helped the crop to some extent, it further suffered from red-leaf disease. The Karnatak crop has thus experienced considerable vagaries of the season and its yield, it is feared, will be much below the normal.

OUTTURN.

As a result of the seasonal conditions described above, the yield of the crop in Gujarat may vary very widely this year according to the extent of the damage done by frost in the different parts of the Division. Taking, however, very roughly, the estimated outturn in North Gujarat may range only between 25 and 30 per cent. of the normal, while that in the south of the Division may come up to about 40 per cent. of the normal. In the Deccan, the Khandesh crop may return about 70 per cent. of the normal, while in the remaining parts of the Division the yield of the crop may vary from 55 to 75 per cent. of the normal. The outturn of the crop in the Karnatak may fall between 50 and 60 per cent. of the normal. The total estimated outturn works out as shown below:—

Bombay Presidency Proper.

Bales	
British Districts	503,000
Indian States	512,000
Total	1,015,000

14.1 and 15.2 per cent. respectively below the corresponding outturn of the last year and the decennial average at the same date.

Classified by varieties, the area and outturn under the different trade names stand as shown in the subjoined table:—

Variety	Area in acres.	Outturn in bales.*
	(Thous.)	(Thous.)
1. Dholera	2,477	480
2. Broach	800	111
3. Khandesh	1,108	247
4. Barsi & Nagar	209	30
5. Kumta & Dharwar	1,042	124
6. Westerns	258	23

(Continued in Col. 5).

SHORT COVERING AND TRADE BUYING

Marked Absence Of Selling

SPOT COTTON BASIS FIRM

Poor Demand For Dry Goods

Bombay, Feb. 16. On Friday the New York cotton futures market was quiet but firm in the absence of selling influenced by trade buying. Prices declined on bulls unloading.

Absence of carrying premium influenced removal of hedges and the market displayed good tone. There was steady trade buying and owing to absence of any important selling prices recorded a rise of 10 points in New York spot cotton prices. Business mostly consisted of exchanging March contracts to later months. The possibility of Gold Judgment on Monday had a steady influence. Consumption of cotton during January by U. S. A. Mills amounted to 5,47,000 Bales (which compared with previous years January figures reads as under:—

Year.	Bales.
1935	547,000
1934	508,000
1933	471,000
1932	435,000
1931	451,000

From the above figures one can find that there is considerable improvement in the U. S. textile industry, but latest advices indicate that sales are now below the present production which is about 80 per cent. of the full capacity. Some mills producing finer counts are reducing owing to absence of demand. But stocks of manufactured goods are light.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York cotton futures market opened on Friday at the lowest level of the day at a rise of 4 points with May 12.44. There was fairly active trade buying and short covering which increased the opening rise by 6 points and May delivery was quoted 12.50 which was the highest level for the day. Later on there was some profit-taking and the market closed at a net rise of 9 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices were raised 10 points at 12.65c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also fairly firm and closed at a rise of 7 to 8 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 8 points at 12.63c. per lb. The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 3 points on Friday. Trade and good local buying foundered further on better New York advices, saddle buying and good trade calling. The market was very steady throughout the day and finally closed at a rise of 6 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 4 points at 7.06d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures market was also firm and closed at a rise of 6 points. At the close March was 5.97, May 5.98 and July 5.99.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

There was fairly good enquiry in this section which in the absence of any selling improved prices. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 8 to 10 points and spot Saked cotton prices advanced 5 points at 8.80. Upper futures were also very steady and closed at a rise of 8 to 13 points but spot cotton prices declined 2 points at 7.59d.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

There was increased demand with short covering in the Alexandria cotton market on Friday. Sakels futures advanced 17 points while ashvouni futures gained 10 to 16 points.

SMALL STOCKS

Messrs M. & B. Stern state:—Straddle reversing in Liverpool and buying of Upper Egyptians. The found a scarcity of contracts. The tenderable stocks of American cotton in Liverpool are very low being about 230,000 bales.

The U.S.A. mill consumption for January at 547,000 bales against 508,000 bales for January last year and mill stocks of 1,194,000 bales against 1,602,000 bales last season caused some buying apart from which there was no factor of any importance except the possibility of the "Gold Cause" decision being announced on Monday.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. May Highest 12.50+10
(2.57 p.m.)
N. Y. May Lowest 12.44+04
(10 a.m.)
Liverpool May Highest 12.44+04
(8.58 p.m.)
Liverpool May Lowest 12.44+04
(10-1 a.m.)
Messrs. Drennan and Co., have received the following cable from Messrs. Orvis Bros. and Co. New York:—
Trade buying basis continues firm. Realising well absorbed, notwithstanding the fact that dry goods trade poor.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

Bombay, Feb. 16.

Khadi—	Per lb.	0 8 3
Textile	"	0 7 6
Bradbury	"	0 7 3
E. D. S. Group	"	0 7 3
Sasoon	"	0 7 0
Century	"	0 7 9
Toygo Podar	"	0 7 6
Great Colaba	"	0 7 6

Long Cloth (full weight 38-40 in.)	"	0 9 9
Gangaghat	"	0 10 3
Madari Brand	"	0 10 3
Moan	"	0 10 3
Daud Saheb	"	0 10 6

Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 52/2	"	0 11 3
Western	"	0 11 3
Hindustan	"	0 10 9
Century	"	0 10 9

Long Cloth X Quality.	"	0 9 9
Barst Mill	"	0 10 4
Appollo	"	0 10 4
Century	"	0 10 4
Jam	"	0 10 9
Jam Mill (Sholapur)	"	0 10 6
Textile	"	0 10 6
Spring (Merchant)	"	0 10 6
Century (Bugle)	"	0 10 6
Pehalal Sivala	"	0 9 7 1/2
Hindustan (Tiger)	"	0 9 7 1/2
Western 91-92 1/2	"	0 9 9
Digvijay	"	0 9 6
Tijuri	"	0 9 10 1/2
Bharat Mill	"	0 10 0
Sundri	"	0 9 6
Jubli	"	0 9 6

High Class Long Cloth.	"	7 4 0
Alexandra 548	"	6 15 0
Alexandra 542	"	6 15 0
Kutiya	"	6 2 0
4141	"	6 12 0
50050	"	6 13 0
551 Century	"	6 2 0
7171 Shapurji	"	6 2 0

Long Cloth Vegetable	"	0 9 6
Appollo	"	0 9 6
Century	"	0 9 3
Digvijay	"	0 9 6
Moan	"	0 9 6
Union	"	0 9 6
Survedaya	"	0 9 0

Salita	"	0 8 7 1/2
1215 Manchester	"	0 8 7 1/2
1215 Valsay	"	0 8 7 1/2
1215 Madhusudan	"	0 8 7 1/2
1215 Saseon	"	0 8 7 1/2

Dhooties 7-8-9 Yards.	"	0 11 3
Spring Mill (Balance)	"	0 11 3
Crown	"	0 11 3
Barst	"	0 9 9
Dhooties 10 Yards.	"	0 10 6
Spring Mill (Balance)	"	0 10 6
Barst	"	0 9 6
Crown 4310	"	0 11 0

Gin Coloured	"	0 10 3
B 1515 Ratilal	"	7 8 0
1415 Ratilal	"	7 8 0
779 (Balance)	"	9 0 0
4141 (Balance)	"	9 0 0
1579 MBW Century	"	8 10 0
Dhooties Mahin 44x10	"	0 14 4 1/2
119 Hiri	"	0 12 9
2142 Western	"	0 12 9

Lepad Big Size.	"	0 10 3
Crown	"	0 10 3
Century	"	0 10 3
Spring	"	0 10 11
Tex	"	0 10 11
Hindustan	"	0 10 0
Daud	"	0 10 0
Rechal	"	0 9 10 1/2
Western	"	0 10 0
Union	"	0 10 0
Appollo	"	0 9 10 1/2
Jam Mill	"	0 9 6
Jacob	"	0 10 0
Digvijay	"	0 9 6

Lepad Small Size	"	0 9 6
Century	"	0 9 6
Balance	"	0 9 9
Tex	"	0 9 9
Dukel Yarns 12-13-14	"	0 11 1/2
Pehalal 8711	"	0 11 1/2
5250 I. Keshri	"	0 11 0
5712 Swan Finlay	"	0 11 0
Gold	"	0 11 0
9312 Sasoon	"	0 2 6 0

EGYPTIAN COTTON.	"	0 10 3
Liverpool, February 16.	"	0 10 3
F. G. F. SAKELLARIDIS:—	"	0 10 3
March, 1935	"	8.47
May, 1935	"	8.47
July, 1935	"	8.46
October, 1935	"	8.40
November, 1935	"	8.40
January, 1936	"	8.40
F. G. F. Spot	"	8.33

INDIAN COTTON	"	0 10 3
Liverpool, February 16.	"	0 10 3
BROACH:—	"	0 10 3
Fully Good (Good Staple)	"	5.92
Fine, (Good Staple)	"	6.07
Superfine, (Good Staple)	"	6.22
OOMRA,	"	0 10 3
Fine, (No. 1 Staple)	"	5.93
Superfine, (No. 1 Staple)	"	6.08
Choice, (No. 1 Staple)	"	6.23

BENGAL,	"	3.94
Good	"	4.04
Fully Good	"	4.14
SCINDE,	"	4.04
Fully Good	"	4.14
Fine	"	4.14
Superfine	"	4.24

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES	"	0 10 3
London, February 16.	"	0 10 3
Bank Bills 3 months market	"	0 10 3
rate 0-5/16 p.c. to 0-3/8 p.c.	"	0 10 3
Bank Bills 3 months market	"	0 10 3
rate 0-7/16 p.c. to 0-1/2 p.c.	"	0 10 3
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	"	0 10 3
market rate	"	0 10 3
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	"	0 10 3
market rate 2-1/2 p.c. to 3 d.	"	0 10 3
Interest Day to Day Loan	"	0 10 3
0-1/4 p.c. to 0-1/4 p.c.	"	0 10 3
Interest 7 Days' Market	"	0 10 3
Loan 0-1/4 p.c. to 0-1/4 p.c.	"	0 10 3

LONDON EXCHANGES	"	0 10 3
London, February 16.	"	0 10 3
T. T. LONDON ON:—	"	0 10 3
Berlin 12.15-12	"	0 10 3
Amsterdam 7-20-3/4	"	0 10 3
Brussels 20.87	"	0 10 3
Madrid 35.63	"	0 10 3
Milan 57.43	"	0 10 3
Berne 15.05-12	"	0 10 3
Paris 73.84	"	0 10 3
Prague 116.50	"	0 10 3
T. T. London on New York	"	0 10 3
closing rate	"	4.87-3/4

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe	"	0 10 3
parcels,	"	0 10 3
20/6 Feb/Mar	"	0 10 3
sellers	"	0 10 3
Wheat Barletta Russo, par-	"	0 10 3
cels,	"	0 10 3
20/9 Feb/Mar	"	0 10 3
sellers	"	0 10 3
South Australian, par-	"	0 10 3
cels,	"	0 10 3
23/9 Feb/Mar	"	0 10 3

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS	"	0 10 3
Bombay, Feb. 15.	"	0 10 3
Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London today:—	"	0 10 3
Name of Company	"	0 10 3
Assam Bengal Railway Ord.	"	88 0 0
Stock	"	0 14 6
Bengal Iron 7 1/2 per cent	"	104 0 0
Preference	"	0 8 9
Bengal-Nagpur Rly. Ord.	"	19 10 0
Stock	"	3 6 0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	"	12 0 0
Cables and Wireless 7 1/2 per cent Ord. A Stock	"	2 3 6
Calcutta Electric Sup. Copn. Ord.	"	31 0 0
Calcutta Tramways (Ord.)	"	75 0 0
Cawnpore Electric Sup. Ord.	"	1 2 6
Delhi Electric Sup. Ord.	"	7 15 0
Foreign Rly. Inv. Trust 5 per cent Prf. Stk.	"	53 0 0
Genl. and Coml. Invest. Trust	"	132 0 0
Defd. Stk.	"	2 6 3
East India Distilleries and S. F. Ord.	"	0 2 6
Eastern Bank Ltd.	"	104 0 0
Great Western Rly. Ord.	"	2 1 0
Stock	"	94 0 0
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Corpn.	"	22 May/Aug
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord.	"	0 2 6
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	"	0 2 6
Indian Iron and Steel 7 1/2 per cent. Debts.	"	0 2 6
Rangoon Electric Tram. and S. Ord.	"	0 2 6
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1/2 per cent Deb.	"	0 2 6

RUBBER.	"	0 10 3
London, February 16.	"	0 10 3
Smoked Sheet Standard rib-	"	0 10 3
bed per lb.	"	0 10 3
6-7/16 sellers.	"	0 10 3

LINSEED OIL	"	0 10 3
London, February 16.	"	0 10 3
Linseed oils naked London	"	0 10 3
per cwt.	"	0 10 3
21/3 March paid.	"	0 10 3
Linseed oils naked London	"	0 10 3
per cwt.	"	0 10 3
22 May/Aug	"	0 10 3

Ways and Means Advances	"	0 10 3
to the Government of	"	0 10 3
India	"	0 10 3
Percentage 15.84.	"	0 10 3

LIABILITIES	"	0 10 3
Public Deposits	"	0 10 3
Other Deposits	"	0 10 3
Bank's Investments	"	0 10 3
Loans	"	0 10 3
Cash Credits	"	0 10 3
Bills Discounted and	"	0 10 3
Purchased	"	0 10 3
Cash	"	0 10 3

ASSETS.	"	0 10 3
Rs. Decrease.	"	0 10 3
25,21,000	"	0 10 3
Decrease.	"	0 10 3
1,07,81,000	"	0 10 3
Other Deposits	"	0 10 3
Rs. Decrease.	"	0 10 3
1,10,50,000	"	0 10 3
Increase.	"	0 10 3
24,18,000	"	0 10 3
Increase.	"	0 10 3
65,42,000	"	0 10 3
Increase.	"	0 10 3
5,53,000	"	0 10 3
Decrease.	"	0 10 3
3,10,43,000	"	0 10 3
Decrease.	"	0 10 3
Ways and Means Advances	"	0 10 3
to the Government of	"	0 10 3
India	"	0 10 3
Percentage 15.84.	"	0 10 3

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Feb. 15.

Messrs. Battilana and Karani have issued the following report showing quotation of the New York Stock Exchange:—

Amer. Power and Light Com.	"	2 1/2
Amer. Power Com.	"	4
Amer. Bond Common	"	5 3/4
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd.	"	44
Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd.	"	44
Consolidated Gas	"	18 1/2
Dupont de Nemours	"	5 1/2
Columbia Gas	"	16 1/2
American Tel. and Tel.	"	28 1/2
Western Union Tel.	"	42
Chesapeake and Ohio	"	16 1/2
New York Central	"	11
Baltimore and Ohio R. R.	"	11
Erie R. R.	"	11
Pennsylvania R. R.	"	11
Union Pacific R. R.	"	11
Great North Pfd.	"	13
National Distillers	"	28
Hiram Walker	"	32
Distillers Secogram	"	17
Amr. Tobacco B.	"	93
Dupont de Nemours	"	43
Radio Ref B.	"	16
Bendix Aviation	"	3 1/2
Studebaker	"	30
Bethlehem Steel	"	36
United States Steel	"	36
American Smelting	"	36
Int. Nickel of Canada	"	23 1/4
Anacoda Copper Mining	"	10 1/2
Kennecott Copper	"	17
Cerro de Pasco Copper	"	41
International Harvester	"	31
Ford Motors of Canada A	"	31 1/4
General Motors	"	24
Packard Motor	"	24
General Electric	"	24
St. Oil of N. J.	"	41
Atlantic Refining	"	25
Socony	"	13 3/4
Plymouth Oil	"	14
American Radiator	"	19 3/4
Eaton Mfg.	"	24 3/4
Chase Bank	"	22 1/4
National City Bank	"	32 1/2
Sur. Life of Canada	"	30
Calumet Corp. of Amr.	"	35
General Foods	"	16
National Dairy	"	12
Canadian Pacific	"	17
Allis Chalmers	"	9 1/2
Sperry Corp.	"	15
U. S. Rubber	"	15

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank,

Is It Legitimate Fee
Or New Taxation?Nariman Raises Consti-
tutional IssuesChallenges Executive's Powers
Of Levy By Notification

At the Girgaum Court on Saturday, before Messrs. P. P. Kapadia and Griffiths, Honorary Magistrates, Mr. K. F. Nariman, who is charged under the Motor Vehicles Act with having used his car on two occasions in December last without having renewed the license, made a statement in which he challenged the right of the Local Government to levy, by means of a mere notification and without Legislative sanction, a new and heavy motor-tax of nine lakhs of rupees per annum. Such taxation for purposes of General provincial revenue he contended was "ultra vires" and illegal and a serious encroachment upon the fundamental constitutional rights of the Legislature.

The statement also raised important constitutional issues like the question whether the enhanced fees demanded as per Government Notification is a fee legitimately leviable under Motor Vehicles Act or a new taxation, and so on.

NARIMAN'S
STATEMENT

In the above case, the facts are admitted. It is true that I have not renewed the Registration of my Car No. X6293 as alleged by the prosecution. I take the full responsibility for this action, and my driver Narain Kuverji who is also charged under the same Section should be exonerated, as he reminded me before the due date of the said renewal, but I deliberately did not get the Registration renewed, as I consider this enhanced Registration fee, levied since March 1930, as a tax for purposes of General Provincial Revenue and as such it is "ultra vires" and illegal, and hence I intended to have its legality tested by forcing a test case on this issue.

I have taken up this position and challenged the right of the Executive Government to levy, without Legislative sanction, a new tax, since the date of its imposition in March 1930, and I got a resolution passed in the Corporation directing the Municipal Commissioner to resist this tax by means of legal proceedings (vide Corporation Resolution No. 10771-March 1930). Thereafter I could not take action in the matter on account of my incarcerations in Jail in the Civil Disobedience movement.

Hence in last year, when this enhanced fees were demanded, I wrote to the police, offering to pay the legitimate Registration fees, that were in force before March 1930, when, according to my contention, this enhanced illegal levy was imposed. I repeated the offer again and sent my car with the amount to the Police Office for that purpose, but the Police refused to renew on the old scale of fees.

Early in 1930, the Government proposed to derive additional revenue for General Provincial Purposes by levying an additional Motor-tax, and it was expected that, according to usual practice and procedure, a Money-bill to that effect would be introduced in the Legislative Council for a final sanction of the Legislature as required by law and constitution.

TAXATION BY NOTIFICATION. But as there was a strong opposition to such a measure and such a Bill was likely to be rejected, the Government did not introduce such a Money-bill in the Legislature, but made a wrong and illegal use of the rule-making powers under the Motor Vehicles Act and enormously enhanced the Motor Registration and License fees by a mere Notification in the "Government Gazette," thus securing the same object by a process of circumvention, because the effect of this novel procedure was that the Government, by an Executive act and without reference to or sanction of the Legislative Council, was enabled to impose a heavy tax of Rs. 9 lakhs a year

for General Purposes I challenged this procedure as illegal and "ultra vires" and as a serious encroachment upon the fundamental constitutional rights of the partially elective Legislature.

The said Notification, issued by Executive Government enhancing the fees so as to transform them into Provincial taxes, purports to have been issued under Sec. 11 of the Indian Motor Vehicles Act (VII of 1914—vide Notification No. 8225 of 27th March 1930). Section 10 of the said Act imposes an obligation on all Motor-owners to register the car in the prescribed manner. Section 11 of the same Act gives powers to the Local Government to make rules only "for the purpose of carrying into effect the provision of the Motor Vehicles Act," such as, arranging for the inspection, issuing of license and general control and supervision in order to ensure public safety and convenience. Under the said Rule II. Local Executive Government is given powers to impose small Registration and License fees, only for the purpose of raising a small amount required for defraying the expenses of the Police Motor Vehicles Department and such other charges necessary and incidental thereto, and as such imposition of a small fee would be for purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the Act, it would come within the purview of Sec. 11.

CLAIM OF MUNICIPALITIES.

However, as under Government of India Act schedule of taxes, wheel-tax on Motor and Vehicles is assigned to the Municipalities as local revenue, and in order that the Executive Government may not make an indirect encroachment on that Municipal Revenue, further safeguards are provided both under the Motor Act as well as under the Municipal Act, and by Rule 4 of the Motor Rules, published in 1913, it is distinctly provided that the balance of fees for driving licenses after all expenses incurred in administering the Act in the City of Bombay have been defrayed, should be paid over to the credit of the Municipal Fund specified in Section 111 of the Bombay Municipal Act. And a corresponding provision is made in Section III of the Bombay Municipal Act wherein Municipal Fund includes also moneys paid in by the Commissioner of Police as balance of License Fees after defraying necessary expenses of Motor Department, and Section 132 of the Bombay City Police Act also provides that "all fees for licenses and permits etc. shall be credited to Government except fees or sums which belong under the provisions of any enactment in force to the Municipality. Thus it is clear that neither under the original constitution nor under the Indian Legislatures has the Local Executive Government any powers to levy General tax by an Executive act merely by wrongly describing it as fees.

Sec. 80 A (3) (a) of Government of India Act gives authority only to the Local Legislatures of any Province to make or take into consideration any law imposing or authorising the imposition on any new tax and under the Schedule II of taxes, tax on any vehicle, including Motor, is assigned to the Municipality and not for

Provincial Government. Under the above Schedule too, the right to impose a tax is only given to the Legislative Councils. Under Sec. 134 of Government of India Act, Local Government is defined as follows:

"Local Government means in the case of a Governor's Province, the Governor-in-Council or the Governor acting with Ministers (as the case may require)." And the Local Legislative Council is defined as follows:

"Local Legislative Council includes the Legislative Council in any Governor's Province and any other Legislative Council constituted in accordance with the Act."

"ABUSE OF POWERS."

Thus, I submit that the Notification of Local Executive Government imposing a new Motor Tax to the extent of Rs. 9 lakhs annually, issued under Motor Vehicles Act, Sec. 11, is "ultra vires" of Local Government because the rules empowering imposition of Registration fees must be in conformity of the Act and that power is given to Local Government, only for the purpose of carrying into effect, the provisions of the Act, and to impose a heavy taxation for General Provincial Revenue for purposes not connected with the Act, is an obvious and flagrant abuse of that rule-making power, restricted and confined for limited purposes.

FEES AND TAXES.

Besides, it is a serious encroachment upon the right of Legislatures which alone have a constitutional right under the Government of India Act to impose a tax. There is always a distinction made between Fees and Taxes. The Indian Taxation Inquiry Committee, that was appointed by the Government of India, by a Resolution of the Finance Department in 1924, in its report has defined and described both "Taxes" and "Fees." According to that definition, "taxes are compulsory contributions made by the members of a community to the Governing Body of the same, towards the common expenditure, without any guarantee of a definite measure of service in return." Whereas "Fees are distinguished from taxes by the fact that with fees, the ruling principle is special payment for special service." When fees exceed the cost of service and result in General Revenue for general purposes, they automatically become taxes. In the same report in clause 319 a distinct provision is made for Registration Fees for Motor Vehicle.

Art. 319: "Fees are levied under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act of 1914 for the Registration of Motor Vehicles." Similar fees are levied under local acts for Police Registration of hackney carriages. These fees are imposed chiefly for the purpose of regulating the use of vehicles and to ensure that the Public Safety is not jeopardised by the use of unsafe vehicles or by unskilled drivers. Such charges should be kept distinct from the taxes on vehicles, and should not be more than sufficient to cover the expenses of examining and registering the vehicles and testing the drivers. From the table below of the sums realised in respect of Motor Vehicles in 1923-24, it would appear likely that this limit is exceeded in some cases.

"Bombay Rs. 37,000."

Thus this constitutional principle stated above is clearly laid down in an official authentic report of a Committee specially appointed by Government of India, for this purpose, and the said Government Notification, that I have challenged, clearly violates that principle so clearly laid down in Government of India Act.

FINANCE MEMBER'S VIEW.

From the Finance Member's speech as reported in the official record of the Bombay Legislative Council Sessions of the 17th February 1930, it is also made clear that this imposition on Motor Vehicles was described and treated as Motor taxation. He said: "Motor-taxation, both as regards registration fees and license fees, is intended to be increased, but there is some opposition to these proposals. Direct taxation is always unpopular, but the principle is sound." (Continued on page 4.)

BURMA BOY-
COTTERS' MOVE

Enter Council And Inflict
Crushing Defeat
On Govt.

RANGOON, Feb. 18. The parties, who have been boycotting the Council, unexpectedly participated in the proceedings on two occasions to-day, when the House resumed consideration of official business. Members of the three boycotting parties, entered the Chamber in a body, when the Home Member moved the consideration of the Rangoon Police Amendment Act Bill, and forced a heavy Government defeat in the division on the bill.

Thereafter, with the exception of a very few, all retired until the Forest Minister's resolution ratifying the Draft Agreement of the Bangkok Opium Smoking Conference so far as it relates to Burma came up for consideration.

On this occasion, members of Mr. Chit Hlaing's Party and several of Mr. Ba Maw's Party resumed their seats and opposed the resolution. The Forest Minister's resolution was lost, the two Ministers voting in favour, while a majority of the People's Party did not participate.

Earlier Mr. H. C. Khoo, Whip of the People's Party alone opposed the motion to grant leave to the Home Member to introduce the Burma Oilfields Labour Bill, and in doing so, beckoned to the other boycotters to enter the Chamber. But they did not enter, and the House agreed to the motion. At this time, the whips of the two other boycotting parties were present in the Chamber. The House adjourned until Monday when the J. P. C. discussion commences.

J. P. C. DEBATE.

Meanwhile, it is reliably understood that a difference of opinion has arisen among the three parties as a result of which Mr. Chit Hlaing's party will participate in the J. P. C. debate—A. P.

A MINISTER'S VAGARIES

Nationalist Papers Not
Wanted In Public
Library

JODHPUR, Feb. 17

Mr. Edger, the Minister of Public Works Department, Jodhpur Government has recently prohibited the entry of several Indian nationalist papers and magazines including the "Modern Review" and the "Indian Review" into the reading room of the Summur Public Library.

It is presumed that the reason why these papers have been banned is based on the ground that they preach political consciousness among the readers.

This new order has caused a great resentment in the educated circles here.—United Press.

MR. JINARAJADASA'S
TOUR PROGRAMME

MADRAS (By Mail)

Mr. C. Jinarajadasa leaves Adyar on February 28 for Australia New Zealand and the United States. He will be present at Sydney during the Convention of the Australian section of the Theosophical Society, which is held at Easter. He arrives in San Francisco on June 17.

After visiting Theosophical groups in the United States, he will return to Adyar about November, through Europe.—A. P.

Vernacular Weekly
For Jodhpur?

JODHPUR, Feb. 17

Sgt. Ganeshlal Vyasa, a prominent worker of Jodhpur City has applied to the State authorities to permit him to start a social vernacular weekly from Jodhpur. It may be noted that if the permission is given to start the paper, it would be the first weekly in the whole of the State.—United Press.

AFTER-DANCE
TRAGEDY

'Remington' Director Killed
In Motor Accident
In Madras

MADRAS, Feb. 17. Mr. J. Fergusson of the Remington Typewriter Company, aged 48 was fatally injured in a motor accident while driving home in his car after a dance in the early hours of this morning. The car dashed into a lamp post on Mount Road and Mr. Fergusson was hurled violently against the post. He was picked up in an unconscious state and removed to hospital where he died soon after. Mr. Fergusson was the Director for Madras and Southern India of the Remington Typewriter Company. He recently returned from leave from Scotland, where his wife and children are staying.—A. P.

SAFEGUARDS
FOR EMPLOYERS!

South Indian Federation's
Propaganda

Annual General Meeting of the Employers' Federation of Southern India was held at the office of the Federation, Mercantile Bank Buildings, with Mr. H. D. Stephens, Chairman, in the chair.

The chairman in the course of his address said: "This is the first full year of our membership of the employers' Federation of India and your committee have been impressed with the increasing value of representation both through the agency of your Federation and its alliance with the more comprehensive Federation of all India, Bombay."

One of the objects of this Federation, and of the All-India Federation, is to promote and support all well considered schemes for the general uplift of labour and to take all possible steps to establish harmonious relations between employer and employee.

SAFEGUARDS FOR THEM
TOO!

But with this object always before us it is at the same time necessary to safeguard employers, and it is only a recognised body collecting, co-ordinating, and giving expression to the opinions of its members that can effectively promote or oppose measures affecting their interests by representations to Local Bodies and in the wider spheres of legislation.

After the speech of the Chairman, the Annual Report for 1934 was adopted and the accounts for 1934 were passed.—A. P.

WORK BEFORE
R. H. S. SANGH

Solution To Problem Of
Water Scarcity

Sgt. Ramnarayan Chaudhary, Secretary Rajputana Harjan Sewak Sangha, has issued the following statement to the press:—

The Rajputana Harjan Sewak Sangha intends to devote this year to the solution of particular problem of water supply to the Harjans in the province. A survey of conditions is contemplated as early as possible and the program of construction of wells intended to be launched during the ensuing summer. We hope to make appreciable headway before the rains set in.

LAST YEAR'S WORK.

Last year we repaired a few old wells and built some new one. For several reasons, we could not complete the whole building program which had been duly sanctioned. This year we wish to first finish the wells, thus left unattended to last year. Next, we propose to investigate cases of acute necessity and send out our well supervisors to the places, where such necessity exists, for checking the scheme and estimate of costs and setting the ball rolling in the matter of construction.

SCARCITY OF WATER.

The scarcity of water in Rajputana particularly, in the Western is proverbial and conditions affecting our Harjan brethren at many a place are simply inhuman. It is perhaps, not known to many that the prevalence of these conditions was one of the reasons

Jinnah To Resume Par-
leys With Rajen Babu
COMMUNAL UNITY PLANS
Sounds Muslim Leaguers On
Lines Of Advance

NEW DELHI, Feb. 17. It is understood that just as Babu Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President, has been consulting informally some of his colleagues regarding his conversations with Mr. Jinnah on the question of the communal settlement, Mr. Jinnah took the opportunity at the meeting of the Muslim League Council to consult informally some of his colleagues, who had come from several parts of the country to attend the Council meeting.

While no concrete proposals were given out it seems that various suggestions indicating the possible lines of advance towards a solution were discussed.

Mr. Jinnah will shortly resume his talks with Babu Rajendra Prasad, further strengthened in the belief that he has behind him the support of his colleagues in the delicate task of negotiating a settlement.

PRELIMINARY TALKS. It is understood that Mr. Jinnah, told them that he and Babu Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President had been carrying on conversations with a view to reaching an amicable settlement of the Hindu-Muslim question. Till now the conversation had been of a preliminary nature, and they had not come to any definite stage, but however, nothing would be done, before fully consulting the Muslim League and the Conference.—A. P.

BHULABHAI
AT LAHORE

Unity Talks With Sikh
Leaders

LAHORE, Feb. 17. A magnificent reception was given to Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Leader of the Opposition in the Indian Legislative Assembly by the

SANATANA DHARMA
HIGH SCHOOL

Memorial Fund For Its
Head Master

(From A Correspondent.)
BHAVNAGAR, Feb. 15.

On the occasion of the retirement of Mr. Chhaganlal, T. Dave after a long period of service as the Head Master, Sanatana Dharma High School Bhavnagar, it is but meet and proper that (his past students and admirers) should do something to perpetuate his sweet memory.

With this intention a committee of some of his admirers and pupils have been appointed to collect a fund, of which a trust-deed is to be made and from the interest of this trust, a prize or a scholarship should be awarded annually.

All his admirers and students are requested to subscribe their mite to this philanthropic purpose and thus help to commemorate the name of the Guru, a thorough gentleman, the beloved of the students.

The signatures include: (1) Lt.-Col. Zoravarsinghji Gohil, M.C., B.A.; Chief Secretary, State Council Bhavnagar; (2) Lt.-Col. Sardarsinghji Vachhani-Military Secretary, Junagadh State; (3) H. L. Vaidya, F.R.C.S.; D.L.O.; Chief Medical Officer-Bhavnagar State; (4) Dr. P. M. Modi, M.A., Ph.D. (Germany); Prof. of Sanskrit Samaldas College, Bhavnagar; (5) V. C. Desai, B.Com. (London); President City Municipal-Bhavnagar; (6) D. P. Joshi, M.A., S.T.C. Head Master, S. D. School, Bhavnagar and others.

Subscriptions may be sent to Laxmichand V. Sonani Sanatana Dharma High School, Bhavnagar.

that impelled Mahatma Gandhi to undergo the fiery ordeal of May 1933. I appeal, therefore, to every philanthropic Rajasthani to co-operate with the Rajputana Harjan Sewak Sangha in its humanitarian effort for the alleviation of the sufferings of the lowliest of our brethren.

AJRA FIRING
ENQUIRY

KOLHAPUR, Feb. 16.

When the Ajra Firing Enquiry Commission resumed its sitting to-day counsel for Ichalkaranji informed the court that the panchanama held yesterday at Ajra, in the presence of the Kolhapur Police Sub-inspector mentioned marks on trees and on the temple. The "Panchas" further noted a bullet mark on a pimpla tree from which one bullet was extracted in their presence.

The Kolhapur Prime Minister, member of the Enquiry Commission asked why panchanama was hastened when it was assured that the senior police officer would be deputed from Kolhapur.

The counsel expressed satisfaction that at least the junior Kolhapur police officer was present. The cross-examination of Jahagiri's karbhari was postponed as the senior counsel on behalf of Moslems was absent.

The court then examined the jamadar, in charge of armed force. Witness stated that though his party obeyed the order to open fire, they were all trembling while taking aim as they were afraid that the mob might murder them. Witness corroborated the evidence of the previous witness in regard to other details and the court adjourned till Monday.—A. P.

Inter-Provincial
Counterfeit Coins Case

JODHPUR, Feb. 17

The Jodhpur Government have appointed a Special Tribunal in the Inter-Provincial Counterfeit Coin Case under sections 120-B, 243, 234 and 235 Marwar Penal Code.

It may be noted here that the trial will continue from day to day at Jodhpur in an open court.—United Press.